PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,910—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
B.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „

The Steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamer marked M* proceeds to Marseilles only, and Passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by this vessel, but Passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	8th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer on or about 10th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE................4th Feb. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND

will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOUGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID,
NAPHTHALINE,
etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SPECIAL INVALID		
Fifteen Years' Old	82 0	91 8
THREE STAR ***		
A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52 8	58 8
TWO STAR **		
Choice and Well-matured	45 8	51 0
ONE STAR *		
A Capital Peg Brandy	39 8	44 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Now Ready, in Two Volumes, Rs. 27-0.

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FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA.
FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BY
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR AND WATERFORD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

AN EASTETN POEM IN ENGLISH, Rs. 7-14.
THE CHAURAPANCHASIKA. BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

THORPE & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

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KEMP'S IMMEDIATE GENERATION OF CHLORINE GAS FOR SICK ROOMS, PLAGUE, FEVERS, LUNG DISEASES!

Can be prepared in the house and kept in active use by an intelligent servant as described in the "Times of India" January 30th. Inexpensive, Satisfactory and Clean.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT,

Searching every part of the premises and killing all Microbes.

Materials with instructions supplied by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRICE Re. 1-8.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of [illegible] Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient [illegible] disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Po [illegible]

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TREACHE [illegible]

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JUST ARRIVED

FELT HATS

LATEST

WEST END SHAPES

SOFT FELT HATS.

HARD FELT HATS.

BLACK AND COLORED

STRAW HATS.

BLACK BANDS.

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REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST

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COAL TAR SOAP IS WELL KNOWN
COAL TAR SOAP AS A RELIABLE
COAL TAR SOAP PREVENTIVE
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COAL TAR SOAP AND OTHER
COAL TAR SOAP DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP IS A CHEAP
COAL TAR SOAP DISINFECTANT FOR
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PACKET OF 3 TABLETS......Rs.	0 12
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CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS IN STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks ......from	56	0
„	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips	85	0
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„	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2¼in. Rs. 23, 2½in.	27	0
„	„ „ 3in. „	30	0
„	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
„	Match Box	25	0
„	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other	110	0
„	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case	250	0
„	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box	50	0
„	Whist Markers	110	0
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„	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and	42	0
„	Card Case for Ladies, Memo. Tablet and Pencil	100	0
„	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles ......Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
„	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts	45	0
„	„ „ Fluted for Perfume ......Rs. 38 and	60	0
„	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150	0
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„	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom ......Rs. 36 and	60	0
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„	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70	0
„	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18	0
„	Miniature Hand Mirror	30	0
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„	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut ......Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
„	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
„	Christening Mugs ......Rs. 32 and	55	0
„	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
„	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79	0
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„	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
„	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
„	Presentation Trowels	130	0
„	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
„	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
„	Inkstand with two Bottles ......Rs. 150 and	205	0
„	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray ......Rs.	1,250	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 24 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER **PASTEUR THEORIES.**

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES, FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNIVERSO
ITALIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILAN.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP £3,000,000.

I have THIS DATE APPOINTED the HOLLAND BOMBAY TRADING COMPANY Agents General in Bombay and Attorneys for the abovenamed Company as my substitutes as I am leaving Bombay.—Dated February 1st, 1897.

H. JANNI.

OWING to certain arrangements entered into between Mr. RUSTOMJI C. PATEL and the BENGAL ORIENTAL COAL COMPANY, the BOMBAY HOLLAND TRADING COMPANY are precluded from being AGENTS for the Company as advertised in SATURDAY'S paper (30-1-97) under their signature, Mr. Rustomji C. Patel continues to act as our Agent for the present.

RAI ISHWARI PERSAD RAM NAYRINE.

LOST BOND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PORT TRUST SECURITY BOND, No. 15696 for Rs. 400, originally issued in the name of Mr. NUSSERWANJEE DADABHOY PANDAY, on 18th June, 1895, and lastly endorsed over to me, has been lost, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate thereof in my favour as the holder. No interest on the above Bond has been paid since 1st April, 1896.

રતનબાઇ બેરામજી બાટલીવાળા,

i.e., RUTTONBAI BYRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 30th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE follwing Sales by PUBLIC AUCTION for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1897, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, on the 12th February, 1897, at 11 A.M.

1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of Collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing Earth, Sandstone, and Pearl-shells from all the creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.

V. H. SHIKHARE,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 30th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for supply of the undermentioned Articles required by the Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, etc.
(d) Kerosine oil for public lighting.
(e) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, night soil, and cesspool, and water carts, beef and mutton vans and filth carts for the Slaughter Yard.
(f) Supply of calves for vaccination.
(g) Supply of iron, wood and other articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents shewing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose Tender is accepted and the earnest-money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas and postage fee at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 20th February, 1897.

4. The undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.

Poona, 30th January, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following Contracts in the Thana District.

For the period of one year from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

(1) Collection of Ferry Tolls.
(2) Collection of Road Tolls.

2. Tenders should be sent in, so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, before 12 noon (Madras time) on Monday, the 15th February, 1897.

3. It is optional with the Tenderers to send one Tender either for one or more toll bars or for all the toll bars in the District.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 10 if the amount tendered be below Rs. 1,000 or by one of Rs. 100 if the amount be over Rs. 1,000.

5. On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the necessary security bond and agreement, within 15 days of acceptance of a Tender the deposit accompanying it shall forfeit to Government.

6. Should no reasonable sums be offered by the Tenderers, the Contract will be sold at once by Public Auction, subject to the confirmation by the Collector without cancelling the Tenders.

7. The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in all the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' Kacheris in this District, and any further information required by a Tenderer will be supplied on application to the Huzur Deputy Collector during office hours, except on Sundays and general holidays.

8. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. G. KOTWAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana.

Thana, Collector's Office, 29th January, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG.
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rs. 25 REWARD.

LOST a RED CEDAR PENCIL with LOOSE GOLD HOLDER having the letter "V" in sapphires and a deer's tooth let in the top. Finder should apply to HOUSE STEWARD, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the COMMANDANT, COLABA DEPOT, nor any Officer of the Depot is responsible for Debts contracted by the Messman of the Officers' Sanitarium.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design: FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

5 English iron safes of different sizes.
1 ebonized square piano, Cantante Resonante, by Richard Lipp.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 ebonized semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of oval and round tables, chairs, cushioned sofas and chairs, half-back couches, chest of drawers, glass book case, glass cupboards, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, pier tables, English perambulators, mirror, wall brackets, etc.

50 bales waste paper.
1 double-barrelled breech-loading hammerless gun, 12 bore, by Tolley, with about 200 cartridges.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodin of Bhuleshwar—
101 C E and Co—53—1 case velvet ribbons.
54—1
On account and at the risk of Raghojee Thoben of Marwarry Bazaar—
1 case German silver nails.
On account and at the risk of Joosub Hossein—
31-79—1 case containing 60 gross silk cords.
619—1 case containing 200 boxes mohair cords.
1210—1 case containing 12 gross spectacles.
4962—1 case containing 200 dozen spectacles.
By order of Mr. Ebrahimjee Vulleejee and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Mitchell—
1 gold chain with coins and pencil case.
On account of the concerned—
11 bales coloured tissue paper, damaged by sea-water.
On account of the concerned—
30 rolls wire netting, damaged by sea-water, out of 3 cases marked 1367, ex. s.s. Ehrenfels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 brand-new landau.
1 new double-seated brougham with glass sides.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 ,, office-shigram.
1 vis-a-vis with grey horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, 12th Lane, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass-bound square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, lamps, Brussels' carpet, etc., the property of A. E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters.

A large lot of tapestry cloth, dada cloth, fulkaries, door purdas, carpets, toys, brassware, a very handsome gold embroidered Taj Mahel of Agra.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses, carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Pumps, Telephone Wire, Insulators, Chain Blocks, Crab Winches, Hoses, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Markets, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., the following, viz., garden pumps, lawn mowers, hand-cast Weston's patent chain blocks, screw-jack, crab winches, copper stand-pipe, bevel wheels, rymers, disinfectant empty drums 1 to 10 gallons, acid jars empty, instrument box, leather tank, L blue cases, canvas scraps, square and round lamps, wall shades, leather, I. R. and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, coup, lings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, rammers, poles, yokes, ropes, empty K.-oil tins, wooden casks, wrought and cast-iron, boots, garden shears, clocks, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, tapes, naves, coal ashes, &c.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Foras Road Chowki—A lot of cast-iron broken rafters, planks, &c. At 3 p.m., at Chinchpogly Stores—A lot of cast-iron and W.-iron scraps. At 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli—A lot of cast and W.-iron fire-bars, coal ashes, clinkers, etc.

Also on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station—A lot of coal ashes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at *Office* the *Bombay Gazette*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the outgoing Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

III. That under Rule V. the subscription by Members for copies of all the Publications published by the Chamber shall be increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem, by the substitution of Rs. 20 for Rs. 15 in the last line of the Rule; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited as under for the year 1897-98.

(I) Supply of Cloths, serges, flannels, drill, grey and twill cotton, pattis, wicker helmets, leather articles, gold laces, braids, etc., all of purely Indian manufacture.

(II) Purchase of cloth cuttings and sweepings.

2. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned on Monday, the 15th of February, 1897. Any further information and forms of tender may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipur.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Supdt., Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Dept., Alipur, the 20th Jan., 1897.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE.

IN view of the demand for TENTS the Company are prepared to SUPPLY TENTS at the Shortest Notice.

The public will find it cheaper to buy their own Tents than to live in hired ones, especially when the uses to which the latter have been put are not known.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th Day of January, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE pack of $23\frac{1}{2}$ couple, consists of $18\frac{1}{2}$ couple dog and 5 couple bitch hounds, imported last October.

All in hard hunting condition, and available for delivery on the 15th March, 1897.

For price and other particulars apply to the Master,

Mr. H. M. STEUART,
The Kennels, Bandra, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI [illegible]

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW [illegible]
HIOGO [illegible]
ILOI[illegible]
LYO[illegible]
M[illegible]
N[illegible]

[illegible]N.
[illegible]NCISCO
[illegible]E.

BO[illegible]

Interest allowed [illegible] annum on daily [illegible] ceeding Rs. 1,00,00[illegible] Money taken [illegible] learnt on applicati[illegible] Credits granted [illegible] tion of Banking and [illegible] Drafts granted on [illegible] n Europe, India, A[illegible]

40, Church G[illegible]
Square South, C[illegible]

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.
VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000	=	,, 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,130,000	=	,, 8,26[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops. [illegible] and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary ar[illegible] receiving and despatching Correspondence, [illegible] letting Safes or parts thereof wherein [illegible] deposit valuables which they do not wish to [illegible] Further Strong Rooms for the storage of [illegible]

[illegible] to., on Government Paper, and other [illegible] without charge if remitted Home [illegible] granted on Government Paper,

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	,, 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E.
GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

☞ Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
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The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept, "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 11-3m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-33m., 5-01a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Avoca entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Byculla entered the dock on Friday; the steamer Courtfield left it on Friday, and the steamer Bhundara yesterday.

THE British India Company's tug Escort, Commander Livingstone, has proceeded to Porebunder to tow the s. s. Khedive, which grounded there on the 11th ultimo.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m., to discuss Dr. A. G. Viegas' paper on the "Bubonic Plague."

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 30th January 1897, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 36, *viz.*, 1s. 3¼d. per rupee.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 4th instant.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Suttoo Sucaram, aged thirty years, a labourer, employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, at Tardeo, and residing at Nowroji Hill. About noon, on Friday last, deceased climbed up a tree in the compound of the mill to pluck some leaves for the manager's goat, and as he was standing on a branch, holding another branch with one hand, and plucking leaves with the other, he accidentally lost his hold and fell down, sustaining injury to his spine. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at half-past six the same evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to the concussion of the spine, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOYD'S ICE FACTORY.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Gun Carriage Street, Colaba, touching the death of Rama Bhicaji, aged thirty-five years, a labourer employed in Boyd's Ice Factory at Frere Road, and residing with his brother at the Gun Carriage Street, Colaba. About 4 p.m. on Friday, deceased was lifting up a log of wood to tie it to an angle iron which was standing against the wall in the compound of the factory, when he accidentally knocked against the angle iron, which fell on his head, knocking him down. His brother, who is also a labourer in the factory, immediately removed the iron from off the head, while some other labourers poured some water on the head, which was bleeding from a wound. He was placed in a victoria and taken home by his brother, who placed some burnt cotton on the wound, which stopped the bleeding. He was doing fairly well up to midnight, when he became unconscious, and died at half-past 3 a.m., on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—We hear of the death, at Matunga, on Tuesday last, of Mr. Trimbak Vaidya, a Native physician well known in Bombay, and one of its oldest Brahmin residents. In his time he had successfully competed with several European and Native medical practitioners in the art of healing and acquired a large property. Deceased was a remarkable type of the old school of Hindus, and his name had become proverbial for sternness of purpose and strict regularity. Mr. Trimbak Vaidya had, about three months ago, after the completion of his hundredth year, voluntarily entered upon the life of a *sanyasi* while yet in the enjoyment of all his mental faculties, and passed his time in retirement and religious austerities. His body was taken with great solemnity for burial, and the building of a *samadh* over it, from Matunga (where he had been only temporarily removed from his house on the Thakurdwar Road in Bombay) to Naringi, a village in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District, where he owns a considerable estate. He leaves behind him two sons and a large circle of friends and relations. The Punyatithi of the deceased swami comes off at Naringi on Sunday next, the 7th instant, when it is expected a large number of people will be present.

ROGUERY OF A SERANG.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Kareem Akoo, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-one years, employed as a serang on board the steamship Empress, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 68-0-6, belonging to Mozidulla Kolimowlla, and four others, employed on board the same vessel. Complainants are residents of Calcutta, while accused lived in Bombay. On Tuesday last, the parties got back to Bombay, and complainants wanted to go to Calcutta. On Friday, about 7 p.m., complainants were arranging with a gharriwalla to take them to the Bori Bunder station, when accused went up to them, and told them that as they were new comers in Bombay, he would buy tickets for them and see them off. They then engaged gharries and drove to the Victoria Terminus, where the accused and one of the complainants went to the booking clerk and ascertained from him that the fare for a third-class ticket for Calcutta was Rs. 13-11-6, and that tickets would be issued at 11-30 p.m. The accused then asked complainants to make up the sum necessary to buy five tickets, which they did and handed over the amount to accused, who then suggested that it was advisable to purchase through tickets all the way to Calcutta, and they all agreed to do so. When the time for issuing tickets arrived, accused went alone to the booking office and returned with five tickets, which he distributed amongst complainants, telling them that they were for Calcutta, and that they should take care of them. Complainants took their seats in the train, and accused saw them off. About half-an-hour after the train had started, one of the complainants showed his ticket to a fellow-passenger, and then ascertained that it was not for Calcutta but Jubbulpore only. The remaining four tickets were examined, and they were also found to be for Jubbulpore only. Three of the complainants got down at the Kalyan station and returned to Bombay. They went in search of the accused whom they found at the Shipping Office. They then made a complaint to the police at the Bori Bunder station, and accused was taken into custody. On searching his person the amount misappropriated by him was found on him. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and his Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The money found on him was ordered to be distributed amongst complainants.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A CHINESE CLUB-HOUSE.

ABOUT 10 o'clock on Friday morning, Lony Assee, a Chinaman, residing with a number of Chinese in a club-house, near the Null Bazaar Market, assaulted another Chinaman, named Looppola Assam, residing in the same club-house, by means of a hatchet, fracturing the left side of the collar-bone and three ribs. It appears that, about 6 o'clock on the morning of the day in question, the assailant, who is a servant in the club, was engaged in sweeping the floor of the room, and on catching the leg of a bench upon which complainant was asleep, to support himself while sweeping underneath it, the leg gave way, causing the bench to fall and throwing complainant on to the floor. Complainant abused the accused, who returned the abuse, and in the scuffle which ensued, accused, who was at the time smoking a wooden Chinese pipe, took it out of his mouth and struck complainant two blows over the left side of the head. The parties were then separated by one or two of their countrymen, and there the dispute, to all appearance, ended. About 10 o'clock, the complainant who had been cooking some food in the cookroom, which is on the same floor as the club, left the cookroom and was coming into the sitting room; but before he had arrived in the latter room, when the accused also came out of an adjoining room and approaching complainant, struck him across the left side of the collar-bone and chest, by means of a hatchet, with which he was armed, fracturing the collar bone and three ribs. Several members of the club, who were in the sitting-room at the time and witnessed the second assault, rescued complainant and disarmed accused. The police, on being informed of the occurrence, immediately went to the place and had the injured man removed to the J. J. Hospital, and took accused into custody. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane charged the accused, Lony Assee, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to complainant Loopoola Assam. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant, who is lying under treatment at the hospital, but not in any immediate danger.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th January 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 23rd Jan. 1897	12,447,700
Balance to be remitted from 24th January to 31st March 1897	4,052,300

WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES don't stay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., Saturday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	8	2
	Fort, Southern	3	0
	Fort, Northern	4	3
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	1	2
	Dongri	1	1
C	Market	4	3
	Dhobi Talao	7	4
	Fanaswadi	5	1
	Bhuleshwar	1	0
	Khara Talao	1	1
	Khumbarwada	3	2
D	Khetwadi	5	3
	Girgaum	2	2
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	1	1
	Mahalakshmi	4	1
E	Mazagon	13	7
	Tadwadi	1	3
	Second Nagpada	5	1
	Kamathipura	6	4
	Tardeo	8	6
	Byculla	16	9
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	2	4
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	1	3
G	Mahim	9	1
	Worli	2	1
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	1
	Jain Hospital	0	1
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	9
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Total	110	76

The total mortality during the period was 242.

FRIDAY.

The following are the returns, showing the mortality, which were not ready for publication on Friday evening:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	3	5
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	3	4
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	3	0
	Chukla	1	0
	Umarkhadi	1	0
	Dongri	0	1
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	1	2
	Fanaswadi	2	1
	Bhuleshwar	1	3
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	2	2
D	Khetwadi	6	4
	Girgaum	1	1
	Chowpatti	6	1
	Walkeshwar	3	3
	Mahalakshmi	8	3
E	Mazagon	14	4
	Tadwadi	3	1
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	3	5
	Tardeo	3	3
	Byculla	25	8
	First Nagpada	9	1
F	Parel	0	4
	Sewri	1	2
	Sion	14	2
G	Mahim	12	1
	Worli	2	1
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	5
	St. George's Hospital	0	0
	Total	128	69

The total mortality during the period was 196.

Thanks to the vigilant measures adopted by the military authorities, the prevailing epidemic has left the British soldiers at Colaba untouched. A careful watch is made of all patients admitted into the regimental hospitals, but not one of these men has been found to have plague symptoms. From the first, all affected districts have been put out of bounds, the interdiction extending even to the Native quarters of Middle Colaba, and special care has been taken to see that the limits laid down are not overstepped by Mr. Thomas Atkins.

Mr. A. P. O'Brien, chief clerk of the Traffic Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, died from bubonic fever in the European General Hospital early yesterday morning. Mr. O'Brien, who had been residing with a married sister in Girgaum, was only admitted into the hospital two days previously, and the improvement in his condition on Saturday led his friends to be very hopeful that he would recover. But these hopes were not fulfilled, and yesterday he succumbed to a relapse. Mr. O'Brien was a very genial fellow, and was popular amongst all who knew him. Deceased had been for the last four years employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, having previous to that period served the G. I. P. Railway Company for eleven years. His funeral, which took place last evening, was very numerously attended, the burial service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, of the Girgaum Mission Church. Amongst those present at the cemetery were Messrs. Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway; F. W. Hanson, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Superintendant J. Crummey; Alexander King, Assistant Secretary to Government; E. Grennan; W. Lane, of the High Court; and several other friends and officials of both the Railway companies. His sister is the wife of Inspector Rosshurst, of the Bombay Police. His mother and another sister reside at Agra, while his three brothers are in Bengal, Assam, and Lucknow.

Three more policemen and two ramosees were down with the malady on Friday last.

The work of preparing the new burial-ground for Mahomedans and Jews is being pushed on vigourously, about 1,000 cart-loads of earth being deposited on it every day under the Municipal Executive Engineer, Mr. M. C. Murzban, the work being under the immediate supervision of his personal assistant, Mr. M. S. Bharucha.

The white-washing of private houses in the following streets is also progressing satisfactorily:—Ragunath Dadaji Street, Pitha Street, Maruti Lane; Gogha Street, Bomanji Lane, and Maruti streets are nearly completed, and houses in Thomas Street, Colaba, will shortly be taken in hand.

The fund for erecting sheds for the healthy occupants of infected Parsee houses amounts up to date to Rs. 6,326. The sheds situated at Dadur are ready, and will be occupied from to-day. In addition to them, a fine bungalow has been engaged at Chowpatty capable of affording accommodation for seven families, which will also be available for use from to-day. Applications for the purpose have to be made to the Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds.

Dr. Jehangir Sorabjee Davar, medical officer in the service of the Municipality, who, about a fortnight ago, was attacked with fever while working at Kamatipura, has recovered under the treatment of Dr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee Saher, but has, under medical advice, tendered his resignation of employment under the Municipality.

Sha Hemraj Coorjee, a Kapole Bania, who was attacked with the plague and was sent for treatment to the Jain Hospital, died there two days ago.

The hospital erected in Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens, for all classes of Hindus, was formally opened last week in the presence of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Desai, and Dr. Dhargarkar. It will be in charge of the latter two medical gentlemen, while Drs. Bhalchandra and Kane will assist as consulting physicians.

The epidemic, we hear, has extended to Bhewndy, to the east of Thana. A watchman in the employ of the Forest Department, who was attacked some days ago, has since died.

DEATH OF A CONVICT FROM BUBONIC FEVER.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned enquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Ajudhia Anundi aged thirty-five years, a convict, who died suddenly in Her Majesty's Common Prison, on the 14th ultimo. The deceased was undergoing a sentence of seven months' rigorous imprisonment, passed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking and theft, on the 28th December last, and he was admitted into the jail on the same day. On the 14th ultimo, at noon, deceased and nineteen other prisoners were engaged in picking oakum, when deceased complained of pains in his limbs, bent forward, fell on his side, and died almost immediately. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters stated that he was in medical charge of Her Majesty's Common and the Byculla prisons. On the 14th ultimo he was summoned to the Common Prison, with regard to the sudden death of a convict, and on arrival was shown the dead body of deceased. Not being able to state the cause of death, Dr. Waters asked and obtained the Coroner's permission to make a *postmortem* examination. The result of that examination was that he (Dr. Waters) found all the organs apparently healthy. He then sent portions of the different organs to Surgeon-Major Childe for bacteriological examination. Dr. Waters, at the same time, sent the stomach and its contents to the Chemical Analyser to Government, with the result that no poison was found. Surgeon-Major Childe's examination was strongly suggestive of the death being due to plague, although the evidence was not positive. Dr. Waters was inclined to agree with Dr. Childe's opinion that the deceased's death was due to plague. Dr. Waters was unable to assign any other reason for the casualty. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of death from the plague:—

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed on Saturday, the following sums have been received:—

	Rs.
Mr J H Sleigh	20
Surgeon-General and Mrs Webb	20
Mrs David	5
Miss V Campbell	5
Mr W M Bell and his friend	25

THE FORTHCOMING PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

The following letter has been addressed to Signor Barboro, Italian Consul in Bombay, and forwarded by him to his Government.

To the President of the approaching Conference on the "Plague in India," Venice, Italy.

SIR,—As, from my profession, I naturally take a deep interest in all that concerns the health and welfare of this city;—of which, I am one of the oldest European residents. I have from the commencement of the present epidemic done all in my power to allay the popular anxiety and thus to assist our local authorities in the execution of their arduous duties in combatting the disease.

No one, who has read the speech of his Excellency the Governor on the situation—copy appended—at a meeting of Native citizens, held, yesterday evening, at the Secretariat, can fail to take heart of grace and strive his utmost to carry out the views so well expressed by his Lordship.

With the same end in view, I have prepared a list of claims from 1st September last, the commencement of the epidemic, to the present date, in connection with the company which I have the honour to represent, and which is the only Life Assurance Company established in India having a constituency of about 25,000 members—fully four-fifths of whom are Natives.

I do so with the twofold object: First, of allaying the unnecessary alarm which has filled the minds of many; and, second, of placing before the Conference such information on the subject as may assist them in their important deliberations.

The actual epidemic mortality amongst our policy-holders will, I think, be one of the best tests as to the extent of the prevailing disease amongst the middle and well-to-do class of the community.

From the annexed tabular statement, it will be seen that only three persons assured with our company for sums aggregating to Rs. 5,200 have fallen victims to the malady.

The fact is well-known here that the present mortality has almost exclusively fallen on those, to be found in all large cities, who are badly clothed, badly fed, and badly housed, and in consequence more susceptible to the disease—a class of people, who, it may be remarked, never travel to Europe.

I shall be glad if this information will in any way enable the members of the Conference to form a juster opinion of the visitation than can be gathered from accounts of a sensational character which have gone home, from time to time, since the commencement of the outbreak, can do.

In conclusion, may I point out the alarmingly misleading nature of the expression "The Plague in India." The fact is that this peculiar fever has so far been rife only amongst about 0·33 per cent. of the population of the vast Empire, which the word "India" signifies, and that only an extremely small percentage of that very limited proportion has been attacked.—I have, etc.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
London, Manager and Actuary.

Jan. 28.

LIST OF CLAIMS COMPLETED BEFORE REFERRED TO.

Cause of Death.	Total amount assured, Rs. 1,27,857.				
	European and Eurasian (Rs. 14,000).	Parsee (Rs. 19,141).	Hindu (Rs. 82,898).	Mahomedan (Rs. 11,818).	Total.
Cholera	...	1	..	...	1
Bladder & Kidney Disease	...	..	2	...	2
Fever	1	..	8	...	9
Liver Disease	1	..	3	1	5
Nervous Disease	...	..	4	..	4
Dysentry	1	..	..	...	1
Diabetes	...	..	3	...	3
Heart Disease	1	..	2	...	3
Beri Beri	...	..	..	1	1
Consumption	...	..	3	...	3
Asthma	..	..	1	...	1
Other Lung Diseases	1	...	1	1	3
Accidental Drowning	...	...	1	...	1
Plague	..	3	...	...	3
Total	5	4	28	3	40

CASES AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in your issue of the 25th instant, regarding the plague at Ahmedabad, I beg to forward herewith a memo. containing information relative to the plague in Ahmedabad, from the beginning up to the 25th instant, and I trust you will be pleased to make room for it in your valuable paper for the information of the public.

You will observe from the memo. that there have been no indigenous cases here since the 5th October, 1896, and out of the total imported cases numbering 65, only seven belonged to Ahmedabad, and the remaining 58 patients were detected in the Railway carriages, some of whom were found to be dead in the carriages, and some were in a dying state when removed to the hospital.

If Bombay could have prevented any affected person starting from that city, there would have been no plague cases here. It is with a view to protect the country north of Ahmedabad, that strict examination is made of the passengers here, and hence the above mentioned number of imported cases.

That the sanitary condition of Ahmedabad is not bad, will be proved if you will be pleased to compare the total deaths of this year with those of the last.

The Municipality is doing all that is practicable to keep the town in a sanitary condition. We have already spent Rs. 2,000 extra for this work, and have now sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 2,000 to do what is needed.—Yours, &c.,

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALAL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Memo.

It was on the 3rd of October, 1896, that we heard of a case of plague in Ahmadabad. A person, working in the goods yard of the Railway station, was found by a competent medical officer to have been attacked with the disease, and the case proved fatal. Another person working in the same goods yards was reported to have been attacked and succumbed, but his case was not inspected by any competent medical authority.

The houses in which these two persons were residing were daily disinfected, and we have found no other cases in those localities up to this time.

These two persons were handling the goods received from Bombay, and it was, therefore, thought advisable to fumigate the waggons of goods arriving from Bombay, and the work is still being done by the Municipality, with the consent of the Railway authorities, and I am glad to say that we have not heard of any other indigenous case up to this time at the goods station or elsewhere.

It was after this that we have introduced the system of examining all the Bombay passengers, and keeping the affected persons in an isolated hospital. The work of examination commenced from the 5th October, 1896, and the first patient sent to the isolated hospital was on the 8th October 1896.

Four ordinary railway trains are coming here from Bombay, and our Health Officer, assisted by three or four inspectors, and others, attends at the railway station at the time of the arrival of these trains, which varies from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. With the exception of the mail train, arriving at 9-15 a.m., and the broad guage train going to Wudwan at 4-30 p.m., the passengers of all other trains are obliged to come out from the railway platform, and they are all examined and counted. The names and addresses of those residing in Ahmedabad are kept in a register, and the Municipal inspectors are instructed to keep an eye on them and report if any of them becomes sick or dies. The number of such persons arriving up to the 25th of January, 1897, has been 3,650.

But as Ahmedabad is a junction station the number of passengers destined for the stations on the Rajputana and Kattyawar lines is very great. The number of such passengers coming out of the platform, examined and counted, has been 54,713 up to 25th January 1897.

Besides these passengers coming out of the platform, the number of passengers going direct by the mail trains and other direct trains is also large. They are also examined on the platform or in the railway carriages as far as possible, and it is not possible to count the number of all such direct-going passengers.

The result of these examinations is, that from the 5th October, 1896, to 25th January, 1897, we have been able to detect 65 persons affected with the disease, out of which only seven persons belong to Ahmedabad and the remaining 58 belong to the station on the Kathyawar and Rajputana lines. Kathyawar patients are five and Rajputana 53.

Out of the seven Ahmedabad cases, four have died, two have been discharged as cured and one is under treatment.

Out of the 58 outsiders detained here, thirty-six have died 16 have been discharged as cured, and six are under treatment.

The temporary isolated hospital is erected outside the city. We have got a special doctor for the hospital, with two ward boys, 1 peon, 1 cook, 2 bhungees, and 1 water-men. Besides these persons, we keep a sub-inspector to look after the hospital.

The general public health of the city does not appear to have been affected in any way this year. The total deaths of the area under the Ahmedabad Municipality, from the 1st October, 1896, to 25th January, 1897, have been 1493, while the total deaths of the corresponding period of last year were 1,566, thus showing a decrease of 73; and, if we deduct the 36 deaths of plague patients of the outsiders, the decrease will be 106.

The mortuary return from the 1st to 25th January, 1897, is still more satisfactory. The total deaths of these twenty-five days are only 281, including the deaths in the isolated hospital, which gives a ratio of 28·5 per 1,000. This ratio is a great deal less than that of the corresponding period of last year and the average of former years.

KARACHI.

The plague returns for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, give 30, 22, and 22 new cases and 29, 23, and 19 deaths, respectively, while on Tuesday, there were 25 new cases and 19 deaths, bringing the total number of cases from the commencement to 694 and the deaths to 644. The Municipal officials, with the aid of the local authorities, are doing all in their power to devise means for the eradication of the epidemic. It is stated that the Municipality are burning no less than 400 maunds of fuel daily for sulphur and coal-tar fires for disinfecting the streets in various quarters of the town. The efforts put forth by Mr. Framroze, the Mukhtiarkar of Karachi, to induce the people to avail themselves of the segregation camps for the healthy, which have been erected near Kalancote, are meeting with the desired success, for these camps are now being daily occupied by different native communities, and it is estimated that over 3,000 persons are now staying in them. They present a very pleasing appearance to the eye, being neatly laid out and kept scrupulously clean, every convenience and requirement of the occupants being also carefully looked to and supplied. It is also satisfactory to note that Mr. Wingate, the Acting Commissioner in Sind, who was on tour in the districts, has returned to Karachi, in order to see for himself the real state of affairs, and with that object in view he, along with the Collector of Karachi, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the Mukhtiarkar, and other Municipal officials, visited, on Monday last, the town and the segregation camps and expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made for the various communities who are now occupying them. From the plague returns we gather that the majority of the fatal cases are not attended by medical men, and the causes of death in most of the cases are ascertained by the inquiries of the Municipal inspectors after the deaths occur. The uneducated and ignorant classes of the inhabitants have got it into their heads that medical men have been ordered to poison the sick, and they are therefore very averse to call in medical assistance. A visit to the town just now will show that it presents quite a deserted appearance, everything looks dull and quiet in place of the unceasing bustle and confusion that always prevailed. Trade is simply at a standstill and the various shops and bazaars are mostly closed and the owners have left for their native places, the result being that prices of food-stuffs and provisions are daily rising, and causing much hardship and inconvenience to the poor. The lines of carts, laden with dates, sugar, cereals, grain, and other merchandise, which was a marked feature of our principal throughfares, such as Joria Bazaar and the road leading to the Bunder, at all times of the day has now entirely ceased. The exodus, it is said, still continues, and it is estimated that fully 40,000 persons have left the station, about 17,000 persons having gone to Magir Pir and Malir to reside there temporarily. This is due not only to the fear of the plague, but to the dread, in case of death, of the funeral rites not being properly carried out. From Monday's returns we see that of the 22 cases reported, eight have occured in the Old Town quarter in the following streets, viz.:—Three in Kheimchand street, one in Prempatoli street, one in Taroo Naroo lane, one in Changi Thool street, one in Khushalrai street, and one in Rampart street, four in the Muchi Miani quarter, five in the Market quarter, three in the Napier quarter, one in the Lyari quarter at Nowabad, and one on the Bunder road, in Serai quarter, in the last named quarter the victim being a Goanese Christian. From the returns it will be seen that the mortality shows signs of decreasing during the past few days which is very likely due to the bright sunny days we are having at present, and if this kind of weather continues, the disease, we think, should abate; at the same time, it should not be forgotten that in whatever quarter the disease makes its appearance, the inhabitants quickly take to flight and desert their houses. The authorities, we think, should now endeavour to do their best to cleanse the town thoroughly, and in order to do so effectively they should call for the assistance of some Volunteers to supervise the operations, and we are sure the call will readily be responded to by members of the Sind, the Railway, and the Artillery Volunteer Corps.—*Sind Times* (January 28.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Ghadechi and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, and the minimum in large excess at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Bellary, and the lowest 43° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirssa, Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Colombo, Trichinopoly, Maulipatam Cochin and Jeypore. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is generally fine in almost all districts except in the Madras Presidency, where it is inclined to become more cloudy. The weather also in the Punjab and Sind is becoming more and more cloudy and appears to be in a slightly unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA JAN. 30.

Saturday:—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly over Bengal, and the shallow depression noticed off Orissa Coast has desappeared. Elsewhere the barometric changes are small, and the general distribution of pressure wholly unchanged. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain and northerly over the head of the Bay, but elsewhere the directions are variable. The force is increasing in Diamond Island, but is light elsewhere. The mean temperature has fallen in Bengal and the Central Provinces and risen in Sind and Rajputana, and been steady or changed irregularly elsewhere. High temperatures are advancing over North-West India from Baluchistan and the mean temperature is still higher than usual over the Peninsula and Burma, but elsewhere the heat is less than usual. Snow has commenced in Minimarg and Kashmir, but there has been no rain during the past twenty-four hours over India, Baluchistan or Persia.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE RECENT RAILWAY COLLISION AT GHOLVAD.

SECOND ACCUSED STRICKEN DOWN WITH BUBONIC FEVER.

ON Saturday morning, the charge of wilful neglect of duty preferred against Gunpat, a pointsman, and Dhamobhai Brijla, the assistant station master, at Gholvad Station, which resulted in a fatal collision involving the loss of five lives at Gholvad, came on for further enquiry before Mr. C. Hudson, First Class Magistrate at Thana.

Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Railway Company. The first accused appeared in person, while the second was defended by Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, of Messrs. Mulla and Hiralal. Mr. C. Tudball and Inspector Maneckshah, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were also present.

At the outset, his Worship observed that one of the witnesses was ill; but he thought they would not possibly require him at that hearing.

Mr. Hiralal said that it would be impossible to go on with the case even if the witness were present, because the second accused was suffering from bubonic fever in Bombay.

Mr. Russell remarked that somebody must give evidence in regard to the fact that the man was suffering from the bubonic plague as he was out on bail.

Mr. Hiralal said that he never for a moment thought that it would be disputed, or else he would have summoned the medical man who attended him. If any evidence were required, he would wire to the doctor, who would be able to come by two o'clock train.

The Magistrate: Is he in Bombay?

Mr. Hiralal: Yes.

The Magistrate: Is the accused being treated in hospital or at his house?

Mr. Hiralal: He is treated at his house.

Mr. Russell: Have you seen the medical man?

Mr. Hiralal said that his clerk went to call the accused yesterday as he (Mr. Hiralal) wanted to see him for certain instructions, but the clerk returned, and said that the man was unable to stir out as he was suffering from the plague.

Mr. Russell: Is the clerk here? If so, let him give the evidence to the effect that the man was attacked with the plague.

Mr. Hiralal replied that the clerk was not present there that day, but he would give evidence or make an affidavit as to the information conveyed to him by his clerk.

Both the Magistrate and Mr. Russell thought that it would solve the difficulty if Mr. Hiralal made an affidavit or a statement on oath.

Mr. Hiralal then remarked that if the magistrate would record evidence in the absence of the accused, he was ready to call his witnesses by the consent of the other party.

The Magistrate: It is a pity that one has no power to do so. We can't take a scrap of evidence in the absence of the accused. The enquiry must stop or else if it were proceeded with they would have to go into it *de novo*. Any order of conviction or otherwise made on the evidence recorded in the absence of the accused can be at once questioned by the High Court.

Mr. Hiralal then made a statement to the effect that the accused was suffering when his clerk went to call him. He was unable to sign a document consenting to the case being heard in his absence. He was incoherent and unable to understand what his clerk told him.

The magistrate thereupon adjourned the case until Saturday next, but if that day was not convenient to the parties, he intimated that in case he was apprised in time by the solicitors, he would adjourn the case to Saturday, the 13th instant.

GROSS ABUSE OF GRATITUDE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Sloane prosecuted one Abba Abdulla, a Mahomedan, on a charge of stealing fourteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each, seventy-six gold Turkish coins, of the value of Rs. 1,102, two silk coats worth Rs. 25 each, and ninety-eight embroidered waist belts, valued at eight annas each, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1,341, the property of Mahomed Aba Kordy, an Arab horse-dealer, residing at Bapty Road. The above property, together with a quantity of wearing apparel, was kept by complainant in a box, the key of which he used to keep under his bedding. The accused, who was a countryman of the complainant, used to go to the latter's house, and being in poor condition was also supplied with board and lodging by complainant. Some time, during the first week of last month, while the complainant was at his stable, the accused disappeared from the house. This, however, did not raise any suspicion against the accused at the time, but, on the 14th ultimo, complainant having occasion to take out some money, opened the box and found the property missing. He made a report to the police on the same morning and gave the name of the accused as the person on whom he rested his suspicion. The police arrested the accused in a coffee-house at Duncan Road, and on searching his person a currency note for Rs. 100 and Rs. 7-8-3 in cash were found on him. Accused then made a statement and took the police in a room next to complainant's. Here the police found one Hassan Ali, a tailor, who on being questioned produced all the embroidered waist belts, the two coats, and seven guineas. Accused next pointed out one Hassan Haitee, a broker, and a guinea was recovered from him. Hassan gave certain information to the police, which led to the recovery of thirteen guineas from another Arab, to whom they had been sold by the broker for Rs. 186-14. The police were next taken to one Hussan Abdul Rahiman, a watchmaker, and a watch which was bought by accused out of the stolen money, was recovered from him. Rs. 8 in cash were also recovered from a tea and coffee shop-keeper, the rest of the property not being traced. The police inquiries elucidated the facts that on the morning of the 2nd ultimo complainant went to the stable, leaving the accused in the room. During his absence accused opened the box with a duplicate key, and having removed therefrom ninety-eight embroidered waist belts, took them to Hassan Ali, the tailor, and pledged them with him for Rs. 30. Two days after he stole from the complainant's box the two silk coats and thirty-one guineas, and gave them to the tailor for safe custody. The tailor at first refused to keep the property, but on the accused assuring him that they were not stolen property and he would take it back in a day or two, consented to do so. Friendship soon sprang up between the tailor and the accused, and having rented a room for Rs. 6 per month from one Memon Ismail Harnee, at Duncan Road, lived there together. Two, or three days afterwards accused took away fourteen guineas from his friend, and sold them to an Arab through Hassan Haitee, the broker, for Rs. 186-14. He also changed eleven guineas from time to time, and spent the money in buying a watch and sundry other articles and paying to the tea and coffee shop-keeper, keeping about Rs. 100 with him. The rest of the property remained with the tailor, and was recovered by the police as above stated. The accused denied the charge, and attempted to incriminate the tailor. His Worship convicted the accused, and as he was once before in jail, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding this day (Monday) the 1st February, at 9-30 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassevich:—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Barschall, Mr G P
Bardocchi, Mr G
Bassoni, Mr P
Bamber, Mrs C J, 2 children and infant
Bercovich, Mrs R
Bayley, Capt S F
Chisholm, Mr A
Ehlors, Mr and Mrs R W
Freese, Mr and Mrs C W
Heller, Mr F
Janni, Mr H
Muller, Mr E
Purvis, Major and Mrs
Pohl, Mr C E
Sweny, Mr R

FOR SUEZ.

Demattro, Mr D
Dumbadher, Dr
Economidis, Mr P
Praile, Dr R
Simson, Rev
Visichino, Mrs

FOR PORT SAID.

Pitacco, Mr O
Schilizzi, Mr O

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 30.

10 p.m. ... 70·8

SUNDAY.—JANUARY 31.

6 a.m. ... 67·9
10 a.m. ... 73·3
2 p.m. ... 76·1
4 p.m. ... 76·8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandillands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,522 tons, Captain T Collin, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain R Phillips, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr N Cutchpole, Miss S Bromston and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W F Adams, Sister Olive, Miss G Adams, Miss Redmon, Mr M Nusserwanjee and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain F Sheldrake, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Rangoon (16th January), with a cargo of rice and three deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced very heavy sea crossing the Gulf of Manaar.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Store Sergt and Mrs H Holden and four children, Mr K S Ali, Mr Charles Brown, Mr N E Pereira, and 100 deck.

THE s s Avoca, 944 tons, Captain E Davidson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (16th January), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr Bhugwanjee, Mr Sheekabaijee, Mr Esmailjee, Mr Nusserwanjee and 42 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,973 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in the harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (3rd January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Simpson, Mr and Mrs Martyr, Mr Manda, Mr Ridge, Mr Cameron, Mr Hart, Mr Harris and Mr Grey.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C W Sullivan, Mr S D Shawe, Mr A Wrixon, Mr and Mrs Jacob Lerry, Mr T Stevens, Mr Uihlein, Mr P R D'Souza, Mrs Hirabai Framjee, Mr James Franklin, ten natives and 300 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ganges, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr A H Joseph. From Hongkong—Mrs Foster and infant, and Miss Wells. From Colombo—Miss Baillie, Mr J Gordon, and Mr J S Brown. From different ports—Six deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Peninsular s	Wheler	London, Jan 8.
	Avoca s	Davidson	Mauritius, Jan 16.
	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, &c.
	Sirdhana s	Watkeys	Calcutta, Jan 3.
31	Ganges s	Creery	Shanghai, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Courtfield s	Sheldrake	Antwerp.
	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, etc.
	Carthage s	De Horne	Aden.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool.
	Chupra s	Hill	Rangoon, etc.
	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, etc.
31	Hydaspes s	Barcham	Hongkong.
	Nurani s	Sandelands	Calcutta, etc.
	Bancoora s	Phillips	Calcutta, etc.

The steamer Imperatrix, Captain Rossevich, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Trieste, etc.

The steamer Imperialist, entered for loading on Saturday last for Antwerp, Havre, Genoa, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macrae s—103 hogsheads ale, Charles Phillimore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 case whisky, Treacher and Co; 10 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases biscuits, M Kikabhoy; 7 cases ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 6 casks chemical, Leopold and Co.

Venus s—5 cases glass papers, &c, D Chothia and Co.

Carthage s—6 cases medicine, &c, Jehangir and Co.

Shannon s—84 cases glass beads, 72 cases provision, 22 cases oilmenstores, D P Batha and Co; 35 cases port and sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Caledonia s—8 cases medicine, M Ostermayer and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—30 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—4 cases cheese, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—28 bales writing papers, A H Hyderally; 18 cases colour paper, Abdool Ally Ahmedjee; 30 bales printing paper, M A Patheria; 24 cases glass bangles, etc, D Mody and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Griffith, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Strachey, Capt, 11th Bengal Infy, from leave, from England.
Palmer, Surgn Lt, Punjab, 9th B L, from leave, from England.
Lockhart, Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, from furlough, from England.
Purvis, Major, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.
Kukday, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, from Poona.
Hudson, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Lenmann, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Hooton, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Weston, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Muir, Lt Col, Punjab, 17th B C, on leave, from Umballa.
Mears, Lt, Ms, 2nd M I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C G, on duty, to Aden.
Weston, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Muir, Lt Col, Punjab, 17th B C, on leave, to Umballa.
Lockhart, Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, from furlough, to Mardan.
Palmer, Surgn Lt, Punjab, 9th B L, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

1. Duties:—

Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut. Payne; next for duty Lieut. Acworth.

Orderly sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Sergt. Traylen; next for duty Sergt. Kinder. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Marsland; next for duty Sergt. Zurhurst.

2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, on Wednesday and Friday next at 7 a.m., sharp.

4. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-morrow (Tuesday) and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-10, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

5. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday night, and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night.

6. Gunner J. C. Whithmore having died at Bombay on the 29th instant is struck off the strength of the Corps from that date.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. B. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill.—To-day (Monday) the 1st inst., at 5-15 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head Quarters.

(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 1st instant, and Thursday the 4th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd instant and Thursday the 4th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

(6) St Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd instant and Friday the 5th instant.

(7) Indo-British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

(8) There will be Company drill for "B" Company in the J. J. Hospital compound at 5 p.m. on Friday the 5th instant. All members are requested to attend.

(9) There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(10) Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 6th instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday the 2nd instant. Dress—Drill order, viz:—Khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

2. There will be Troop Drill at the Riding School on Friday the 5th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co. Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE HILLS.—A Lady Doctor, assisted by an Accoucheuse Diplomee and Trained Medical and Surgical Nurse, receives Ladies into her house. ÆSCULAPIA, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! !!

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re.1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISS FREDOUX (Certificated Cambridge Higher Local) is ready to give Lessons in advanced English and French at her own or Pupil's Residence. Address POSTE RESTANTE, Bombay.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREAD ! BREAD ! ! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest ! at Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, by a Limited Liability Company, one Experienced CLERK and several intelligent and energetic YOUNG CLERKS to replace Employes absent without leave. Apply with terms and testimonials to "J. M.," care of this paper.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RECEIVED Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver Cases, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, In Silver Cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. In Gold Cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Gangley and Co., Kalbadevi.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—JEWAJEE HALL—A large and commodious Bungalow, very comfortable, most centrally situated, fully furnished, and commanding charming view of the sea. For rent and other particulars apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona, or Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

TO LET :—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station! Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints ; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts ; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

CHAMBELLAN'S ANTI-CHOLERIC is a most efficacious Antidote against PLAGUE. It was used last year with excellent success both in China and Indo-China. Per Box, Re. 1-10. Dr. S. B. SHROFF, 77, Mint Road, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

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PLAGUE DESTROYER

NOT TO BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

TO BE USED

For White-washing and Burning Purposes as Directed.

Most Powerful Disinfectant.

Once Used Sure to Drive the Plague Away.

Tried and Found Effective.

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Whitewash with B. N. Chandik's Wash Powder and Burn B. N. Chandik's Plague Destroyer as per directions.

Wash Powder, One Tin of 1 lb. Rs. 1-12.
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	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY, COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

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COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

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Price :—Rs. 2 per box

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

FURTHER extra allotments of some 8 lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta were made in London yesterday at 1s. 3 9-32d., an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills placed on the previous day, though 3-32d. lower than that at which Wire Transfers were sold at the same time. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d.

Consols advanced 1/8th per cent., to 112¾ ; but the price of Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £62¾. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d. to 29¾d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 64⅞ per oz., with demand Exchange on London still quoted at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie were £90,000—all to this port. Braziers' Copper was still quoted at £58 10s. per ton ; and Yellow Metal at 5 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 103 ; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered at fcs. 25·19.

Yesterday's advance in the price of Consols in London has been lost to-day, these funds having returned to Thursday's quotation of 112 5-8, Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged. The market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper have been reduced 1-8th, say to 2 1-8 per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities are 1-16th lower, at £62 11-16. The price of Bar Silver has receded 1-16d. to 29 11-16d. per oz. ; and in New York, the metal is 1-8 cent cheaper, at 64¾ cents per oz., with Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 86⅝ cents. French Rentes in Paris are unchanged ; but Exchange on London is a centime higher, at fcs. 25·20.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3 31-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 57-64d. for January deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for May-June. Surats were unchanged in value ; but Egyptian Fair Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 4 13-16d. per lb. The market closed quiet ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having been 1,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet yesterday, Reuter's quotations being 4s. per piece for 38 in. 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, fair make ; 38 in. 8½ lbs. Shirtings, fair make, 4s. 9d ; 39 in. 20 lbs. Jacconets, 2s. ; 45 in. 20 lbs. Mulls, 2s. 2d. ; and 40 Mule Twist 71-4d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 4,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 64,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers 1,000 bales more, at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 7,000 bales greater, at 120,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 55,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,250,000, bales.

A further decline of 1-32d. has taken place to-day in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 15-16d. per lb. ; but Arrivals are unchanged, in all positions. Surats are 1-32d. per lb. lower. This afternoon, the market closed quiet ; Surats and Arrivals dull ; the Sales having aggregated 800 bales, East Indians *nil* ; Imports 31,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Up-lands Cotton remained at 7 5-16 cents ; but April Futures were 2 points lower, at 7·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales compared with 23,000 bales last year, and 36,000 bales the year before.

To-day, again, the New York market is virtually unchanged, 7 5-16 cents per lb. being still quoted for spot Cotton, while April Futures are a point higher, at 7·09 cents per lb. The receipts at the Ports are 18,000 bales going against 15,000 bales in 1896, and 23,000 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,950,000 bales, compared with 6,800,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet in tone to-day, and prices are unchanged. The amount of business reported is 17,000 bales, of which 300 only of Khundwa at Rs. 165 were taken by European exporters ; 500 bales consisting of 200 Bherampore, at Rs. 162 ; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 152 ; Bhosawal at Rs. 159 ; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 160 by the Mills ; and 700 Akola, at Rs. 700 ; and 200 Bhusawal, at Rs. 159 for shipment to Japan.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,716	bales.
Wheat	1,123	cwts.
Linseed	1,258	,,
Rapeseed	2,224	,,
Gingellyseed	1,631	,,
Groundnuts	1,066	,,
Castorseed	1,875	,,
Rice	1,076	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at last rates with little doing.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-16 to 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter being reported placed at 1s. 3 13-32d. ; but for Bank Paper we have heard of but little enquiry for near delivery at our quotations, though for forward delivery there was a fair enquiry ; but Banks are not willing sellers. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32d.	per Re
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d. to 7-16d	,,
Francs do.	1·62½ to 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quoted at 99 ½ for cash and the settlement and at 99 5-8 for the 3rd March Account for 3 1/2 per Cents, while 96 1/2 has been named for Threes ; but rates are to a great extent nominal in the present deserted state of the market.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112¾
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	29¾

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of	cotton	64,000	bales.
,, ,,	Surats	1,000	,,
,, Imports of	cotton	120,000	,,
,, ,,	Surats	2,000	,,
,, Stock of	cotton	1,250,000	,,
,, ,,	Surats	20,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, JAN. 33.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur left here for Bombay yesterday evening, and may be expected on the 8th February.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th January, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·883
Temperature of the Air	degrees	73·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		65·5
Dew Point		61·2
Relative humidity of Air		·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		65·1
General Directions of wind*		N, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	200

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

RICHARDS—January 7, at 7, North-parade, Lowestoft, wife of the Rev. C. H. Richards, Chaplain, Dagshai, Punjab India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—PLATTS—January 7, at SS. Phillip's and James's, Oxford, the Rev. Wilfrid Tufnell Barrett, fourth son of the Rev. Tufnell S. Barrett, of Teversall Rectory and Shorne, Kent, to Maud Helen, second daughter of John Thompson Platts, of Oxford, late I.C.S.

RENNY—CAMPBELL—January 12, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Major G. B. Renny, Indian Staff Corps, to Ada Flora, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. R. D. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—January 11, at Bournemouth, Elizabeth Catherine, widow of William Kew Fletcher, H.E.I.C.S., Senior Chaplain of Bombay.

GIBBS—January 8, at Ruby Glen, Swaythling, near Southampton, Gen. John Innis Gibbs, Bengal Retired List, aged 75.

GOODRIDGE—December 27, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, from effects of an accident, Louisa Eugenia, wife of Capt. E. J. Goodridge, formerly Bengal Artillery, aged 72.

HYSLOP—January 7, at 22, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, James McAdam Hyslop, M.D., Surgeon Major, late of the Bombay Army.

MOUAT—January 12, at 12, Durham-villas, Kensington, Frederic John Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., LL.D., Deputy Inspector General Hospital, Bengal (Retired), formerly Inspector General Prisons, Bengal, and late Inspector Local Government Board.

PRESCOTT—January 9, Sarah, wife of the Rev. G. F. Prescott, Vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels', Paddington, and third daughter of the late John Horsley, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 69.

PRINGLE—January 12, at Hampton Wick, Robert Keith Pringle, late H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, fourth son of Alexander Pringle, of Whytbank and Yair, Shelkirkshire, N.B., aged 94.

WHEELER—December 13, at Ramsgate, James Talboys Wheeler, formerly Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

WILLIAMS—January 10, at Bath, Major General George Augustus Williams, of Yarbro House, Ryde, late of the Bengal Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

K. S. E.—Yes, the doctor is bound to report the case to the Health Officer.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

THE raising of a loan of some five millions and a-half sterling to surround London with forts, and fortify Falmouth, the Scilly Islands, Lough Swilly in the north-east, and Berehaven on the south-west of Ireland, will come with something like a shock of surprise on the general public. It will be taken as an admission that the Navy, strengthened as it has been in the last eight years at an enormous outlay, is not considered by the Council of National Defence sufficiently strong to prevent the landing of a hostile force which might march on London. Proposals have been made at intervals during the last fifty years to surround the Metropolis with a girdle of forts, but the suggestion was invariably set aside as unnecessary and impracticable. It was deemed unnecessary, as our naval supremacy was held to render it impossible for any Power to disembark a military force of sufficient strength to threaten London, or to maintain its footing against the regular army, reinforced as it would be by a militia and two hundred and thirty thousand volunteers. It was deemed impracticable and inexpedient because forts of adequate strength would require to be garrisoned on a scale that would involve the locking up of a large proportion of the army, and would cripple the defence. It was also pointed out that it would be impossible to provision the enormous population of London, now numbering four to five millions. Nevertheless, it has now been decided to do that which has hitherto been regarded as superfluous and suicidal. For some weeks past the columns of the *Times* have bristled with letters from military and naval experts discussing the question whether the mighty fleet now in being, supplemented by squadrons in course of construction, could in all cases prevent the landing of a hundred and fifty thousand men on some point of the British Coast. Throughout the correspondence there was a tendency to deny or ignore the fighting value of the Volunteer force, which at one time numbered a quarter of a million of men, and at present receives a million sterling per annum from the State. That sum is largely supplemented by local subscriptions, which with the contributions or benevolences of the wealthy men ambitious of the rank of officers, will reach somewhere about two millions. Colonel Eustace Balfour, Commandant of one of the City Corps, entered the lists as champion of the claims of volunteers to be considered an important element in the national forces. He was answered by Admiral Colomb and others, who appear to be of the opinion long since expressed by Sir Charles Dilke, and is apparently shared by Lord Wolseley, that the Volunteers could not hold their own in the field against a military force a tenth of their numerical strength. Some of the Volunteer Corps are admittedly efficient, and the ranks of most of them are filled with excellent raw material. But the organisation is defective ; their officers are inefficient and untrained, and they have no commissariat or transport Corps. In a word, they could not take the field and hold their own against regular troops. Some critics maintain that the one or two millions per annum which the Volunteer force as at present constituted costs the country, could be expended to better purpose on an addition of ten thousand men to the Standing Army. It has been pointed out by a writer in the *Times* that for one million sterling, the approximate cost of our Volunteer force, the Swiss Republic, with a population of three millions, maintains a well-drilled militia Army, 209,000 men, reinforced by a Landsturm of 250,000. But then Switzerland, like her more powerful neighbours, obtains her force by resort to the conscription, which lends itself alike to efficiency and economy. The Duke of Devonshire and the Council of Defence of which he is President, are accused by Colonel Balfour of calmly ignoring the existence of the Volunteers. The measures proposed in Parliament by the Hon. L. St. John Brodrick, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, show very conclusively that Lord Lansdowne and the Government put more faith in fortifications supplemented by barracks, camps, and rifle ranges, than in our volunteers, who for forty years past have looked upon themselves as the pillar of home defence. That large and patriotic body will of course have a place in the new scheme of Imperial Defence. They will garrison the new forts, while the regular troops march out to encounter an adventurous invader in the field.

THE evacuation of Erythrea, with the exception of the port of Massowah, appears to have been decided upon by the Italian Government. Even Massowah, it is said, will only be occupied temporarily until some decision be come to as to its future ownership. The Marquis di Rudini stated, when the treaty with the Negus Menelik was concluded, that Erythrea would be evacuated by degrees. The occupation of that infertile and wholly unfruitful territory has cost Italy much in treasure, in men, and in prestige. It would have been the part of prudence to bring it to a close when the treaty requited the abandonment of any claim to a Protectorate over Abyssinia, and placed the little colony at the mercy of a powerful neighbour who had learned by experience that he could meet the Italian forces on more than equal terms, and when occasion offered, defeat them in his impregnable defiles. We have not hesitated to act on the teaching of somewhat similar lessons in Afghanistan, a mountainous and arid country not unlike Abyssinia, inhabited by fierce barbarians intolerant of any encroachment from without. We have twice evacuated Kabul and Kandahar, and are not a penny the worse either in prestige or in real strength. If Italy had made a final end of the ill-starred enterprise in Erythrea when agreeing to the terms Menelik accepted—apparently at the instance of Russia—there would have been no more trouble, and she would have been spared the mortification of seeming to take that step under the renewed pressure of the Emperor Menelik. That appears to be what is now happening. On the 20th instant, it became known at Rome that Menelik had refused to release the remaining Italian prisoners—about 1,500 in number—"until the evacuation of Erythrea is completed." The *Times'* correspondent at Rome telegraphed at once that this turn of events would undoubtedly contribute to decide the Italians to abandon Africa entirely. The refusal of Menelik to restore the rest of the prisoners was made known to the Italian Government some weeks before. The Negus gave as a reason that he had not received the ratification of the treaty accompanied by the treaty with the King's signature. He complained that while he was giving up the prisoners who were in his hands he had got nothing in exchange and had only the draft of a treaty signed by the envoy. When this complaint was made known at Rome by telegraph the treaty with the sign manual of King Humbert was at once despatched to Aden, where it arrived on the 26th January. It was immediately forwarded by steamer to Zeila, and is no doubt now on its way to Menelik. It remains to be seen whether the delivery of the text of the treaty duly signed will smooth matters. Evidently no expectation of the kind is entertained at Rome.

The probability seems to be that Menelik has repented of his precipitation. He concluded peace on the terms suggested by Russia for reasons of high policy in which Abyssinian interests had but small part. The Negus may have been moved by a council of his chiefs to re-open the whole question so as to procure the immediate withdrawal of the foreigner from Abyssinian territory. There is little doubt that the Dervishes, who are in the neighbourhood of Agordat, have the secret countenance, if not the actual support, of Menelik. Ras Alula, one of his chiefs, is raiding the southern borders of Erythrea. Ras Mangascia, the son of King John, who was slain in battle by the Dervishes, is understood to be desirous of paying off old scores. He has received a visit from Colonel Sladen representing the British military authorities at Cairo with a mission to procure his help in a combined movement against the Khalifa. But it is very doubtful whether ras Mangascia represents the Abyssinian feeling in regard to the movement against Khartoum. There is some reason to believe that Menelik's present attitude is due to the supposed intention of the Italian Government to co-operate with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. The Negus cannot but know that the declared object of the movement against Dongola was to help the Italians when hard pressed by the Abyssinians on the one hand and the Dervishes, whom he had armed against Kassala, on the other. If that be so, it is natural that he should now seek to re-open the quarrel with the Italians so as to compel them either to withdraw altogether from Africa or to enter on a new campaign which he well knows they are not prepared for. General Baldissera informed the Ministry some months since that to bring the war to a successful issue 150,000 men would be required, with an expenditure of a thousand million lire—£40,000,000 sterling. The war, in his opinion, would last two years. Naturally the Government hesitated before an enterprise of such magnitude. Success would bring no substantial reward. Italian supremacy in Abyssinia would bring neither trade nor tribute, while it would entail the necessity of maintaining a large garrison in the subjugated mountains. It is stated that the Marquis di Rudini will appeal to the country on the one issue—whether Erythrea shall be completely evacuated. It is not yet certain what the answer of the electors will be.

THE almost entire suspension of business in the markets of this city would not be suspected by a stranger landing at the Docks from what he might see there. The business in shipments, although below the normal, has not so markedly decreased as to attract the attention of anyone who by chance might be unaware of the pass to which things have come, commercially speaking, in Bombay. The cause of this divergence between the position in the Docks and in the bazaar is to be looked for in the fact that goods contracted for prior to the general outbreak of the pestilence are still being supplied. These forward orders will not be worked off for some weeks to come, and after that—unless the improvement in the health of the city, which we all hope for, takes place—things will be very dull in the shipping line. Already many orders have been cancelled or their execution suspended by desire of consignees. The Famine, by reducing the demand for piece-goods and other things ordinarily purchased by the poor, will go far to accelerate the downward movement. The outward trade to Europe is already slacker than at ordinary times. Exports of hides and skins have come nearly to a standstill, largely in consequence of their prohibition in several of the Continental countries. The trade of our port in these commodities is worth from sixty to seventy lakhs of rupees annually. Outward consignments of grain and food-stuffs are naturally very small just now, business in this direction being practically confined to coasting vessels. But cotton, seeds, and myrabolams are going forward as usual, together with consignments of seeds received from coast ports, and transferred in our Docks to ships Westward bound. Business with China and Japan appears to keep up to the average level, both in imports and exports. Rice is coming in well from Burma, which Province has now, thanks to deficient crops in Bengal, obtained a footing in the Bombay market, which its merchants will do their best to maintain. In ordinary years, however, Calcutta will have the advantage that Bengal rice is preferred by large classes of Native consumers to that coming from Rangoon. At present very little has been done so far as our port is concerned to supplement by shipments from abroad the food-grains of the country in this time of scarcity, but we understand that two vessels with wheat from America are daily expected. In this connection the prohibition of the export of grain from Persia may be noted, as showing that the anticipations of supplementing India's home supply of food-stuffs from that country may be abandoned. The work of loading and unloading cargo at the Docks has not in any way been hindered by the absence of labour, which in many other quarters has been so great a difficulty. In another matter, however—that of finding accommodation for accumulating goods,—the resources of the Trust are greatly taxed. Owing to the exceptional state of affairs in the city, many consignees neglect to take their goods, and indeed cannot do so as they are away from Bombay. It is from this cause, rather than the slackness of trade, that the revenue of the Trust shows some falling off. The goods are warehoused at the Docks by the Trustees, who do not recover the fees until delivery is taken. The Customs regulations provide that, after a period of three months, unclaimed merchandise can be handed over to the Queen's warehouse, and after a further period of detention can be sold if consignees still neglect to take delivery. But it is not likely that the authorities will be at all exacting. The Trustees of the Port are always ready to give every facility and convenience to the mercantile community that they can desire, and it would be contrary to all the traditions of this well-managed local authority if the extreme letter of the law were insisted upon at this time of crisis. But business men who have fled from the city, leaving their trade to take care of itself, should bear in mind that if their return is long delayed there is a possibility of the forfeiture of the goods now held for them at the Docks.

A TELEGRAM from Egypt states that at the quarantine station of Kamaran, at which pilgrims bound for Mecca via Jeddah are detained, a case of plague was detected. Apparently the patient was a passenger in a steamer which left this port some ten days ago, and called at Aden in due course. Kamaran is an island on the coast nearly midway between Aden and Jeddah and part of the Ottoman Empire. It is provided with disinfecting chambers and other sanitary appliances of the best type, but the enforcement of the regulations by the Turkish administration is said to be lax to a dangerous degree. On no single occasion has quarantine at Kamaran availed to save Jeddah and Mecca from cholera infection. Once established in the Holy Places, an epidemic spreads by the well-known routes to Turkey in Asia and Persia in the one direction, and in the other, through Egypt, to Northern Africa, the Mediterranean, and Europe. Egypt is rightly regarded as the sanitary outpost of Europe. It was with a view to effectually guarding against the danger of plague entering Egypt, that the Khedival Government, at the instance of Lord Cromer, sent the specialists who are now in the city, to make inquiry as to the nature and course of the present epidemic.

LORD HARRIS, ex-Governor of Bombay, in a letter to the Mayor of Dover, has offered to give an illustrated lecture at Dover on Bombay, the proceeds to be applied on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund. The offer has been accepted.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Herbert Stanhope Baines, £8,667 ; Mr. John Loraine Baldwin, £36,624 ; Mrs. Emma Darwin, £35,077 ; Mr. Alexander Durlacher, £60,313 ; the Rev. Charles Fellows, £18,184 ; the Rev. Sir John Henry Fludyer, £9,810 ; Mr. James Henry Greathead, C.E., £18,874 ; Dame Susannah Greenall, £11,567 ; Mr. Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, £106,820 ; Mr. Woolfe Haldinstein, £81,580 ; Mr. Thomas Rowley Hill, £170,322 ; Dr. Edward Kelsall Lever, £20,128 ; Alice Frederica Baroness Malcolm of Poltallock, £8,789 ; Mr. John Skinner, £46,909 ; Mr. Edmund Henry Turton, £18,903 ; and Mr. Anthony Watever, £128,736.

IT is announced that during Miss Ellen Terry's recent visit to Riviera the authorities of the Casino of Monte Carlo refused to admit her to the sacred precincts of the gambling rooms. Their reason (says the *Daily Telegraph*) virtually was that she had not on a wedding, or, let us say, a gambling, garment. In the matter of flounces, laces, mantles, feathers, silks, satins, and other millinery mysteries these Cerberi have, it appears, their own ideal of chic. People whose robes fall short of this are "eliminated," and refused permission to mingle with those anxious to break the bank. These rough-and-ready judges are never compelled to give arguments—whether it be the feather of the hat, the shape of the brooch, or the button of the coat that gives an adverse poise to their decision. But occasionally an appeal is permitted a writ of error so to say. Thus some years ago an English gentleman, wearing a long beard and what he considered to be a good black coat, was forbidden to cross the threshold. He mildly asked the reason why, and was austerely informed that his dress was not chic, and that, as Shakspere puts it, "the apparel proclaims the man," or words to that effect. When the authorities were informed that the visitor's name was Lord Salisbury they apologised humbly and profusely, and declared emphatically that a statesman of his reputation needed no advantages of dress to qualify him for admission to the Casino. They were equally apologetic and amiable towards Miss Ellen Terry when they discovered their mistake.

THERE will (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) be quite a number of members of the English Royal Family on the Riviera this year. The Prince of Wales intends to spend a short time at Cannes in February, and the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria have promised to join the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at that place in March. The Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg are due at Cimiez the second week in March ; the Duchess of Albany intends to spend a few weeks on the Riviera shortly ; Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are also going to Cannes ; and it is probable that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will also go south for a few weeks. The Earl of Onslow is receiving much benefit from his stay in the south of France, and his lordship hopes to be able to return to London in time for the opening of Parliament.

PERSIA is among the countries which has suffered from the drought of last autumn and the people in some of the southern districts are now in a distressed condition. At Bushire, early this month, the more ignorant and fanatical of the population made a demonstration which was very extraordinary in its way. The winter rains had not come, and they arrived at the conclusion that the trigonometrical and tidal bench-marks had exercised a malign influence over the weather. A mob assembled and threatened to destroy these marks, but it was not believed that they would really do mischief. However, on 9th January, they carried out their threats, the local authorities being as usual in Persia too indolent to interfere. When the benchmarks had actually been wrecked troops were ordered out by the Governor and some arrests were made, but the ringleaders of the riot managed to escape. The damage can, of course, be repaired, but the incident shows first, how great is the ignorance of the lower classes in Persia, even in a seaport like Bushire in close touch with European commerce ; and secondly, how lax Persian Officials are in discharging their duties. If a British gunboat had been lying off the town at the time, a party of bluejackets could have made short work with the rioters, but unluckily the Lynx was away in the Gulf, and the trouble was over before she arrived in response to an urgent summons.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AUTHORIZATION OF A LOAN FOR BRITISH FORTIFICATIONS.

ENCIRCLING LONDON WITH FORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Hon. St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, moved the authorization of a loan of five millions four hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds for barracks, camps, rifle ranges, fortifying Berehaven, Lough Swilly, Falmouth, Scilly, and encircling London with forts, also to purchase sixty square miles adjoining Salisbury Plain for military manœuvres.

The motion was adopted.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

In the House of Commons, last night, the debate was resumed on Mr. Maclean's amendment.

Mr. Chamberlain made an impressive speech, in which he urged that the Chartered Enquiry must apply equally to the Jameson raid and its causes, namely, the grievances of the Uitlanders. President Kruger's repeated promises to consider these grievances had, he said, been meagrely fulfilled. Portions of the recent Transvaal Laws were certainly contrary to the London Convention, and had not improved the situation, which had latterly showed an undoubted revival of unrest.

The Chartered Company, he added, had performed the duties of Government with great spirit.

Mr. Maclean then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Chamberlain's motion for the reappointment of the Chartered Company Enquiry Committee was carried without a division.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Chartered Company will be composed of the same fifteen members as before appointed.

Sir J. Lubbock will not be included.

PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

The plague has reappeared in Formosa.

THE BRITISH DELEGATES AT THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Herbert, Secretary to the British Embassy at Rome, and Doctor Thorne, will represent Great Britain at the forthcoming Plague Conference at Venice.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Foreign Committee of the Senate, by six against four, reports favourably on the Arbitration Treaty with amendments excising the nomination of King Oscar as arbitrator and excluding arbitration questions affecting the relations between the Signatories and other Powers.

THE NEW AMERICAN SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

Mr. McKinley has appointed Banker Gage Secretary to the Treasury, as he is in favour of currency reform.

SIGNING OF THE ALASKA TREATY.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

The Anglo-American Treaty to define the Alaska boundary has been signed.

GRAIN EXPORT FROM PERSIA.

Persia has forbidden the export of grain, and allows fifty days' grace.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The death is announced of General Sir Robert Phayre.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Up to last evening the subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund amounted to Rs. 4,85,415, including the second instalment from Liverpool of Rs. 77,890.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY ENQUIRY.

The Marine Court-of-Enquiry into the grounding of the City of Canterbury concluded its sittings, yesterday, and the report will now be forwarded to Government.

No blame apparently attaches to Mr. Warn, the pilot, as he returned to duty yesterday.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER AND THE CALCUTTA DOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

A letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Bengal Government upon the question of the best use of the Calcutta docks and jetties, reports upon the recent voting by members of the Chamber upon the scheme for the use of docks, and adds: In the opinion of the Committee these votes show that the suggestion to work exports exclusively at the docks is unpopular, and that numerically the traders are mostly in favour of such a marked improvement at the jetties as shall lead to their increased efficiency.

THE MOLT'S LANE MURDER CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Gaschutz alias Hartman, who was charged with the murder of Hoffman in what is known as the Molt's Lane murder case, was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Following are the results of the races run on Saturday at the third extra meeting, which closes the cold weather racing season:—

GANGES STAKES.

Nevermore	1
Muscovite	2
Woorayl	3

BENGAL STAKES.

Leah	1
May Yoke	2
Competitor	3

FAREWELL STAKES.

Courallie	1
Ilchester	2
Idolater	3

SELLING HANDICAP (for horses).

Hailstone	1
Dollar	2
Little Sister	3

SELLING HANDICAP (for ponies).

Little Hope	1
Margot	2
Nelly	3

FITZMAURICE STAKES.

Courallie	1
Fortunatus	2
Ito	3

CLUB STAKES.

Bit O' Lady	1
Esher	2
Comewell	3

PARK STAKES.

Storm Anchor	1
Redlock	2
The Waif	3

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 15.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

THE LORD MAYOR'S APPEAL.

IT would be impossible to exaggerate the gratification caused throughout the country on Saturday when it became known that Lord George Hamilton had at length instructed Alderman Faudel Phillips to go full steam ahead. The morning papers of that date contained the Secretary of State's welcome letter to the Lord Mayor and the latter's pressing appeal to the British public. Lord George, writing on the 8th, says that the Indian Government have now sent home the information he was awaiting which they considered should form the foundation of any national appeal in Great Britain. He was, therefore, in a position to heartily avail himself of the Lord Mayor's assistance, and he promised to place at the Alderman's disposal the information since published defining the dimensions of the calamity and the machinery proposed for the distribution and control of the funds received. The Press of all shades of opinion published leading articles commending the appeal to the benevolent, and those papers which have adopted an attitude of strong hostility to Lord George Hamilton throughout the recent controversy as to the proper time for starting a Mansion House Fund emphasized their former arguments. Even the "Times" gently remonstrated, and as in this matter the leading journal unmistakably voices the views of the average Englishman who is not biassed against Lord George Hamilton, your readers may like to know what was said in Printing House Square. While the "Chronicle" and some other papers put the blame of the delay on Lord G. Hamilton's shoulders, the "Times" makes Lord Elgin and his advisers responsible. "Autocratic Governments," we are reminded, "are under an obligation to vindicate at all times their own infallibility, and accordingly Lord Elgin tries to show not only that he is right in sanctioning an appeal to private charity now, but also that he was right in refusing to encourage such an appeal before Christmas. We have already expressed an opinion upon that point. In theory and as a matter of statecraft the reasoning of the Viceroy is admirable. In practice and as a matter of eleemosynary tactics his attitude is hardly marked by the wisdom of the serpent. It is a pity," the "Times" proceeds, "that the Viceroy and his council, in their anxiety to present us with an accurate account of the dimensions of the famine under which our fellow-subjects are suffering, should have allowed one of the most promising of these seasons to pass by. The Indian Government contend that if they had advised the Secretary of State to encourage private subscriptions before Christmas, they would have been obliged to draw a more alarming picture of the situation than now actually exists. The course they actually took may have been prudent on political grounds, but their reasoning is not a little curious from the standpoint of men who desire to raise charitable funds. Any expert in the business would smile sadly at the loss of such a glorious opportunity. To shrink from appealing to the public, because the appeal, if it were in accordance with the facts, would have to be too startling is a novelty in the annals of charity." In short, the "Times" describes Lord Elgin's policy as suggestive of the reign of an Irish rather than of a Scottish Viceroy.

THE FUND AT THE COMMENCEMENT.

The Mansion House Fund was, as I have stated, opened on Saturday morning. Monday's papers announced the sums paid in on Saturday and Sunday. This was generally felt to be a rather poor start, though there was not much justification for the gloomy view of the situation taken by the *St. James's Gazette*. That slightly free spoken and cleverly written Conservative journal was weighed down with the, as it happens mistaken, thought that what it called the "delay and muddle" in starting the fund had damped the ardour of the charitable rich. It expected to see several gifts of at least a thousand pounds—they have come in since—"but," says the "St. James," "the Queen only leads off with £500, while £250 appears to be as far as the wealthiest commercial houses are going so far." Her Majesty's contribution is in accordance with precedent, and as an example to her subjects is, as the Lord Mayor in his telegram to the Queen's Private Secretary stated, of incalculable benefit. By Monday night the amount received had increased to about £10,000; by Tuesday night to upwards of £28,000; by Wednesday night to £42,000; by last night to £60,0000; and to-day several thousand pounds have been added. Between £60,000 and £70,000 in one week is an amount that no friend of India—and the charitable movement inaugurated by the Lord Mayor shews that India has very many friends here—need be ashamed of. The Stock Exchange is proverbially celebrated for its charity. A collection amongst the frequenters of Capel Court has up to the present realized £14,250, and money is still being received. On the occasion of the Famine of 1877 the largest individual contribution was £2,000, the contributor being the well-known Australian squatter, Mr. W. J. Clarke, who has since had a baronetcy conferred upon him in recognition of his general munificence. Sir W. J. Clarke's liberal aid to the sufferers by the disaster that occurred twenty years ago has been equalled in the present crisis by Mr. Astor, the wealthy American who has come to live in England, and who, as everybody knows, is the proprietor of a smart, if flippant, evening paper.

LORD G. HAMILTON AND HIS CRITICS.

It was Lord G. Hamilton's intention to have taken advantage of Sir A. Scoble's address to his constituents, on Monday evening, to reply to the critics of the India Office, but a summons to Osborne compelled him to defer his defence until Wednesday night, when he was the guest of the Acton Conservative Club. He reminded his Acton friends that he was Under-Secretary for India twenty years ago when two famines occurred. At that time the object of the whole British Press, he said, was to do justice to the efforts of their fellow countrymen in India, who were doing their best to mitigate the results of the calamities which then visited our great dependency. Nowadays, he feared, politics had got into a rather different groove. The hysterical element had been very much developed of recent years. One of the disadvantages of politics was that at times one loses all sense of one's own identity. "During the last three months I have given my best, and constant and perpetual attention to the very great calamity which is occurring in India, and Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of India, who belongs to the opposite political party, has devoted night and day to the same question; and yet when I take up the papers—the papers, mainly, which are connected with the party to which I am politically opposed—I am given to understand that a person calling himself, and called, George Hamilton, is absolutely ignorant of what is going on in India, knows nothing at all about it, and, being absolutely confident that nothing out of the ordinary is taking place, has refused all offers of charity, and should, therefore, at the earliest possible moment, be turned out of office as utterly incapable of understanding and exercising this function. And observations scarcely less favourable are applied to Lord Elgin." He proceeded that he had for some months past, in concert with Lord Elgin, been endeavouring to consider how they could best alleviate this calamity. The organization of the Indian Government is as perfect as the machinery of any Government can be, but behind that first line of relief they desired to organize as effectively as they could a second line of charity. They have been considering by what methods charity could be made really effective. Lord Elgin made certain proposals to the local Governments. Their conclusion was at once communicated to him as Secretary of State, and at the earliest possible moment he forwarded it to the Lord Mayor, and it was the basis of the scheme on which the appeal to the nation had been made. "Yet," said his lordship, "when I took up the morning papers I found that the "Daily Chronicle" said that my scheme—which was

NOT MY OWN,

but which was based upon the unique knowledge of the ablest famine administrators in the world—was contrary to the elements of common sense. And "Punch," which may fairly be bracketed with the "Daily Chronicle" as a comic journal, has depicted me in the attitude of refusing the very charity which during the last six months I and Lord Elgin have been doing our best to render effective, and for whose contributions I have been endeavouring to secure the best possible results." Lord G. Hamilton added:—"In England one becomes used to being misrepresented. I have undergone a long apprenticeship, and my skin is pretty thick. I do not know if there are any reporters present, but I can only say, whilst it may be fair game to belabour me, think a little of your own countrymen who are labouring under tremendous responsibilities and carrying on a most arduous task under the most impressive circumstances. Although it may be fair, as I have said, to ridicule and misrepresent me, it is not fair game for the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Daily News" to butt through me at Englishmen who are carrying out the noblest functions which any administration has been called upon to perform." The "Daily Chronicle" denies that it has reflected on the officials in India, and the "Daily News" adheres to every word it has written on the subject. The only other piece of criticism one hears is that the committee is too official, but this defect is being gradually lessened by the appointment of East India merchants like Sir James Mackay, and lawyers of Indian experience like Sir Comer Petheram and Mr. James Jardine, Q.C.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY.

The week has been fertile in interesting incidents, as the foregoing record shows. But the most interesting and startling incident of all comes at the last moment in the shape of a statement which is absolutely incredible. Actually we have—or we are alleged to have—an Anglo-Indian in our midst who coolly confesses to having stolen at least £1,000 of the Famine Relief Funds of 1877, and who claims to be proud of his achievement! The "Westminster Gazette" of this afternoon, in a note, contains the following paragraph: "It is extremely likely that when the Lord Mayor has despatched the money to India he will consider that he has done his duty; but the proper distribution of it is most important. I happen to know that in the last Famine some of the money subscribed was improperly appropriated by agents who were in charge of the distribution, and was never spent in relief at all. A man who was out there at the time recently confessed to me that he himself pocketed a large sum well into four figures out of the money entrusted to him. Asked whether he was not ashamed to confess to such a theft, his reply was, 'Not a bit; we all of us felt we should have been fools if we did not get some picking at a time like that, when the money was flowing so fast.'" Such a statement seems incredible, nay, is incredible! If a man were such a rascal as to do what is here described he could not be so mean a cur as, twenty years after, to actually boast of so contemptible and cruel a theft. Equally amazing is the circumstance that the "Westminster Gazette" people appear to believe so outrageous a statement, for the correspondent's remarks are followed by this comment: "It is, of course, impossible to provide absolutely against fraud under any system, but the subscribers to the present fund may, we hope, assume that the Government of India will be careful to stop any leakage that was found to exist in 1877." Editorially, too, the posibility of such a scamp existing is assumed and is made the text for some very trite and obvious admonitions to the Lord Mayor as to his duty towards the Fund even after he has sent it to India. Just as I am closing I learn that the Honorary Secretary (in India) of the Fund of 1877 has sent a letter for insertion in the later editions of the "Gazette" in which he says:—"Through you, Sir, as I have a right to do, I challenge your anonymous correspondent to send to you for publication the name of the thief who admits he stole money subscribed to save starving folk, the district in which he alleges he served as agent, by whom he was appointed, and the circumstance under which the robbery took place." It is added that not one word was heard in India during nearly the twelve months over which the relief operations extended of any misappropriation of the relief funds whatsoever.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

When the Prince of Wales cabled to a New York newspaper twelve months ago pouring oil upon the then troubled waters, some old-fashioned sticklers for etiquette held up their hands in horror at what they considered almost an outrage on propriety. That his Royal Highness is not a slavish adherent to convention has been further shown by his use of one of the news circulating agencies for the purpose of giving publicity to an interesting statement regarding the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession. As might be supposed, the Prince has been overwhelmed with applications for guidance as to how that great event may best be commemorated. To all inquirers he replies that Her Majesty still adheres to her previously expressed determination "to refrain from giving an opinion upon any proposals for doing honour to herself." He is, however, confident that she will readily appreciate any undertakings which may be the outcome of the wish of her people, whether generally or locally expressed. He feels assured that in considering the various suggestions due support will be given to works of mercy among the sick and suffering and to anything which may tend to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of Her Majesty's poorer subjects. The Wesleyan Methodists have decided to mark the occasion by raising a special fund on behalf of the Soldiers and Sailors Homes established by them in various parts of the Empire. At a meeting held on Wednesday to inaugurate this commendable scheme Major-General Lord Methuen, commanding the Home or London district, stated that any movement started by the civilian element for the benefit of soldiers was appreciated by them much more than if such objects were initiated by the Government. In the cantonments of India these homes, he added, were "making a very great improvement by checking the harm which had been done by the foolish and unfortunate policy adopted by philanthropists"—a courageous statement, considering that some at least of those who heard him are in a degree responsible for the state of things he in common with other military and medical authorities so deeply deplores. In the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in which the Houses of Parliament are situated and which is peculiarly identified with Her Majesty's long reign, one of the schemes under consideration is the establishment of an old-age pension of no less than 8s. a week to be called, subject to the Sovereign's permission, "Queen Victoria's Westminster Pension." If there was any idea of utilising the Diamond jubilee to place the Imperial Institute in a more satisfactory financial position it would seem to have been abandoned, for nothing has been heard publicly on the subject. The Yachting and Fishery Exhibition which is to take place in the Summer at the Imperial Institute should, however, make a substantial addition to the coffers of the Institute, and we may expect that Sir Somers Vines' successor, Sir Alfred Jephson, will fully maintain the reputation he established in connection with the admirable Naval Exhibition of a few years ago. The Prince of Wales as President of the Institute is taking a lively interest in the forthcoming exhibition, and on Monday, in the absence of the chairman, the Duke of York, presided at a meeting of the Committee of Advice. Satisfactory progress was reported to have been made in the organization of the several sections, and it was announced that the Fishmongers' Company have voted the large sum of £1,000 to the guarantee fund.

THE EDUCATION DIFFICULTY: AN ECCLESIASTICAL REVOLT.

Mr. Balfour's statement in his speech at Manchester, on Saturday, regarding the Education question has mortally offended many of the Church supporters of the Government. It was generally believed that the Liberal Unionists in the Cabinet, supported by the more moderate of their Conservative colleagues, had carried their point, but until Mr. Balfour spoke no authoritative announcement had been made on the subject. Speaking for the Ministry, the right hon. gentleman declared in unequivocal terms that the party, headed by Lord Salisbury's son, Viscount Cranbourne, who have so loudly demanded rate aid, have not prevailed with the Government. Mr. Balfour as an inhabitant of that part of the United Kingdom where rates are utilised for denominational education, (though if we are to believe Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the First Lord of the Treasury, he is only an "Anglicised Scot," whatever that may be) is of course free from any prejudices against such a system, but as a statesman he has to take things as they are. "We have" he said, "to consider the actual circumstances not of education in general, nor of education in Scotland, but of education in England and the system which has grown up in England, since 1870. And I state here that the decision of the Government has been that, so far as the Bill which will be immediately brought in for dealing with the Voluntary schools is concerned, they do not propose to make any proposals with regard to rate aid for the support of those schools." A voice in the audience called out "They ought to have," and from the chilling silence with which his attempt to justify the determination of the Government was marked, shows that the majority of those present were not convinced by his opportunist arguments. Mr. Balfour saw how clear was the coast, and with considerable adroitness passed on as quickly as possible to the new Irish grievance. A question on which, pace Sir Edward Clarke, no difference exists amongst English Unionists however it may be with their Irish allies. It has been assumed in some quarters that the remarkable letter written by the Anglican Bishop of Chester to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and his Eminence's equally remarkable reply are the outcome of Mr. Balfour's declaration at Manchester. Dr. Jayne's appeal to "Dear my Lord Cardinal" was written before it was known in Chester what Mr. Balfour had stated at Manchester; but it assumes that the Government were determined to ignore the claims of the Extreme Denominationalists. The Protestant Bishop begs the Romanist dignitary to say what from his "different point of view" seems to be the wise course in reference to "the critical situation with which we may soon be face to face." In reality he appears to be less anxious to obtain the Cardinal's advice than to punish the Unionist Government for the anticipated attempt on their part to redeem their pledges "at the cheapest rate." He goes so far as to suggest that they would fare better with the Liberals; says a good word for that "bete noire" of the rural clergy, Mr. Acland, the Radical ex-Education Minister; and sneers at the "fervent zeal of Conservatives who in opposition are as bold as lions in their championship of denominational schools." Cardinal Vaughan regrets that the present school difficulty does not cut into the rights and comforts of the richer classes, but has hope in the doggedness of the masses, and does not believe that they will sit down tamely under unjust laws and unequal rights. Ardent Conservative though he be, he warns the Government that if they fail to do what he and his friends want some other political combination must be sought for. He adds:—"It would then become our highest prudence and our truest fidelity to the country and to God to work for a political break-up, which may indeed postpone the realisation of a measure of popular justice for a time, but will in the end, after a period of strife and anxiety, place the rights of Christian Englishmen on a permanent basis of equality with those of the party that was endowed by the Act of 1870. The "Times" says that the Bishop and the Cardinal do not quite hold the Government in the hollow of their hand; but it must not be forgotten that the ecclesiastical interests turned the scale in a good many contests at the general election. In short the protest is not one that Her Majesty's Ministers can afford to treat as of small account.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN YORKSHIRE.

To add to the discomfiture of the Government—misfortunes never come singly, as you in Bombay are alas! learning by painful experience—the Jayne-Vaughan correspondence appeared in the papers, simultaneously with the announcement of the result of the political contest in the Cleveland district, where the Liberal candidate, Mr. A. Pease, who is at the present moment shooting big game in Somaliland, has been returned by a very large majority. It is true that the name of Pease is one to conjure with in the Cleveland district, but the late member bore the same name and his majority at the last General election was between 800 and 900 less than that of his successor. On that as on the present occasion the Conservative candidate was Colonel Ropner, a local man of considerable influence and popularity. Free Traders are particularly delighted that Mr. A. Pease's majority is so large because their gallant opponent, Mr. James Lowther, has been Colonel Ropner's right hand man throughout the contest and could not have worked harder if he had been himself the Conservative candidate. Moreover, the success of the Liberals is a blow for the Independent Labour party whose leader, Mr. Keir Hardie, did his best to turn the working men in the constituency against the capitalist representative of a capitalist family. The Cleveland district contains a large mining population, but the agricultural interest is also very strong, and it looks as if the farmers are not satisfied with the Agricultural Rating Bill of last session, or as the Opposition call it, the Landlords' Relief Bill. The Ministerial journals do not unduly minimise the significance of the Liberal rally, and one of them takes comfort in reflecting that as masters and workmen are not invariably on the best of terms nowadays, it is "worth a good deal to Conservatism, in the best sense of the word, to have this striking evidence that masters may exercise great influence over so sturdy and independent a race as that which inhabits the North Riding." Some enthusiastic Liberals are congratulating themselves that the tide has actually turned in their favour. One swallow does not make a summer, and it would be better to defer making such a sweeping generalization until the pending elections are decided. Besides the contest in Forfarshire, two vacancies in the East of England have occurred—one by the elevation to the judicial bench of Mr. E. W. Byrne, Q. C., Conservative member for the Walthamstow division of Essex, and the other by the resignation of Mr. Money Wigram, the Conservative member for the Romford division of the same county. At the election of 1895 Mr. Byrne's majority was over 2,300, and Mr. Wigram's nearly 2,000. There is apparently no chance of the Liberals winning either seat, but if they decide to run candidates and are able to reduce their opponents' majority very materially, then there may be some ground for saying that a reaction has set in even at this very early period in the career of the strongest Government of modern times.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

Major-General J. J. Gibbs and Major-General G. A. Williams, late of the Bengal Staff Corps;

Major J. Simpson Knox, V.C., who, as Sergeant in the Scots Guards so greatly distinguished himself that he received at the Prince Consort's hands a commission in the Rifle Brigade;

Dr. Frederick John Mouat, formerly Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal;

The Rev. Clement Glover, well known as a Chaplain in the Central Provinces, who had only recently arrived at Home on furlough;

Surgeon-Major James McAdam Hyslop, late of the Bombay Army; Mr. Evan Paul Arbuthnot Haines, son of the former Commander-in-Chief in India;

Mr. Henry Davidson, a well-known barrister; Mr. J. P. Maunsell, chief proprietor of the Dublin "Daily Express," who took part in the Dublin meeting on the question of Irish taxation; the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin;

Sir Henry Jacob Preston, Bart., who rowed in the Oxford Eight against Cambridge;

C. Otto Leyde, a well-known Edinburgh portrait painter; Mr. Agostino Gatti, elder of the Brothers Gatti, the well-known "restaurateurs" of the Strand; Rev. Robert O'Callaghan equally popular as an eloquent country clergyman and as a breeder of dogs;

M. Charles Maron, journalist and art connoisseur, in Paris, who claimed descent from Virgil;

M. Cordier, who supported Thiers in the National Assembly;

Mr. Robert Keith Pringle, who half-a-century ago was at the head of the administration in Sind; and the Dowager Empress Asako.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has come to my knowledge that very great suffering is caused to the friends and relations of those who have fallen victims to the plague by the burning of their beddings. Many, even of those who recover, leave the Arthur Road Hospital without anything to replace that which—poor as it was—represents their all in the way of covering, and in these bad times it is impossible for the majority to replace that which has been destroyed by order of the Municipal Officers. This is a real additional hardship to these poor creatures, and I am sure that there are many in Bombay who would subscribe towards the lessening of the trial by providing each needy case—either from the hospital or from their own homes—with a blanket. May I suggest that part of the funds which are being collected by Dr. Pollen and others should be devoted to this object.

I should be glad to help, and I know of others who have promised to help, if this plan should meet with the approval of those who have charge of the Fund. In this case I should send the money to Dr. Pollen. I sincerely hope something may soon be done to meet the necessities of the case, and this feeling is shared by many.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER TO THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Jan. 30.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the Corporation is not taking measures to carry out the house-connections. The sullage is food for pestilence and must be removed. If the Corporation will do nothing the Government must step in under section 518 and order them to carry it out. The Municipality have a staff of plumbers, and for this very purpose; there is no reason why they should not finish Colaba, where all the owners have neglected for months to carry out the work. To the owner it must be indifferent whether he pays a private contractor or whether he pays the Municipality. If the owner cannot get men at this time, it is all the more reason why the Municipality should step in and do the works for him. The sickness will decline in the hot weather, but it may revive in the rains, and we should make use of the interval to get Colaba at least properly connected with the sewers and then take up other districts in their order.

At the rate of 2,000 houses in 16 years it will take 216 years to finish the remaining 27,060.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 29.

DON'T DELAY.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

[BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN INOCULATED.]

ON Wednesday, the 20th instant, Mr. Haffkine's report to the Municipal Commissioner *re* prophylactic inoculation in his own person was laid before the Standing Committee. It was then suggested that the system should be given a fair trial practically, and I made up my mind to get myself inoculated, not for the purpose of protecting myself against a plague attack, but to give encouragement to my co-religionists to go through the harmless process fearlessly, as a number of them were daily dying of the dread disease. So I thought I might render them some service in that shape. I saw Professor Haffkine at the Petit Laboratory on Friday, the 22nd instant, and the learned scientist was good enough to explain to me the nature of his work for about half-an-hour. I then made an appointment that I should be inoculated by him on the following Monday, at 12-30 noon.

I beg to describe below my experiences after undergoing the operation for the information of such as may be desirous of availing themselves of the preventive process.

When I called on the doctor punctually at 12-30 at his laboratory, he took about 20 minutes to boil the stuff, and the interval was spent in instructive conversation. The inoculation, which was made on the flanks above the waist, was entirely painless, and each process only occupied a few seconds. I remained standing. Thanking the doctor, and promising to keep correct notes of the little sickness that was to follow, as required by him, I left the premises, and went to my office in the fort, where I worked as usual, and was able to attend the meeting of the Corporation and take an active part in the proceedings. But when I drove to Parel I felt chilly, and was feverish by the time I reached home. At 6 p.m. my temperature was 102°. At 7 o'clock it rose to 103; at 7-45 it was 103½, and at 8-20 it was 104°. It kept to that figure till midnight. Application of ice was made to my head almost the whole of the night, and I was told the next morning by Mrs. Shroff that I was slightly delirious at mid-night. I had strong headache during the greater part of the night, and my sleep was disturbed almost every hour, and I felt giddy while trying to go from one room to another.

Early the next morning I received from my wife a short lecture (after the style of Mrs. Caudle's curtain lectures) that I had no right to indulge in the luxury of the new inoculation without her consent and permission. It was then decided that instead of calling the family doctor, I should write to Professor Haffkine and ask him what to do. That was done, and the learned doctor at once sent the following telephonic message:—"In reply to your letter you are to adopt no precautions and to resume your ordinary duties. The fever will gradually subside." The temperature, however, increased from 101° at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, to 103° at 12 noon. It went down to 101° in the afternoon, and remained at that figure all night, and I was more or less uneasy, had lost my appetite, my tongue was foul and dry, I had little headache and giddiness, and was inwardly thanking myself for what I had done. Tuesday night I had sleep for four hours only. Even on Wednesday morning the temperature was 101°. So I wrote again to the doctor, and got the following reply:—

Dear Mr. Shroff,—I am sorry to hear that the fever in your case lasts longer than in the others. In spite of that, there is no need whatever in taking any medicine for influencing the symptoms. There is no posibility of any harm resulting from them, and they represent the very working of the prophylactic process. They will certainly disappear spontaneously, as they have in all the other cases of which I have received information up to now. I hope to be able to come to see you during the day, though I am not perfectly sure of that.—Yours, &c.,

W. M. HAFFKINE.

The learned scientist was perfectly correct. The artificially manufactured fever "had disappeared spontaneously" by the time I heard from him. I felt better at 1 p.m., and stirred out. The doctor was good enough to look in after his work at the Sewree lazaretto, and I regret I failed to meet him. So all's well that ends well.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 30.

K. M. SHROFF.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have seen Professor Haffkine who congratulated me on the successful result of my inoculation. He assured me that the plague lymph had worked most successfully in my case. All others who have been hitherto inoculated will have to be re-inoculated, because in none of them, so far as he had received information, the temperature had been above 101°. He told me he would forward the notes of my case to the European Medical Journals, as showing how far the prophylactic process had worked.

K. M. S.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. O. SWANSTON, 18th B. L., is appointed 4th A.-D.-C., vice Lyon.

LIEUTENANT F. LYON, R. A., is appointed A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, vice Captain Stuart, resigned.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Major A. E. Whistler, 2nd B. I., Captains E. Grey, S. C. (Commissariat Department), Cox, 12th M. I., Lieutenant Orchard, 15th M. I.

THE following transfers of District Commanders in the Madras Command are ordered:—Brigadier-Generals Cummins from Rangoon to Madras, and Lugard from Madras to Southern District, and Colonel Rolland from Southern to Rangoon.

THE following appointments have been made:—22nd P. I.—Lieutenant G. J. Davis, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Fowler, vacated on promotion. Murree Depot.—Major R. H. Morrison, 18th Hussars, to be Commandant, vice Major Browne retired.

THE EGYPTIAN SPECIALISTS IN BOMBAY.

THE Egyptian specialists are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. On Saturday, Dr. Rogers Pasha, Dr. Bittar, and Dr. Ebrahim Pasha, accompanied by Dr. Weir, Dr. Jennings, and Mr. Leask, visited houses occupied by Parsees in the Fort and elsewhere. They have now seen many scores of typical houses in the Native town where the pestilence has been most active. Dr. Ebrahim Pasha spends several hours of the day in clinical investigation at the Arthur Road Hospital. He makes notes of the cases as they come in, observes the methods of treatment, and the results, receiving every assistance from Dr. Chowksey, the highly competent medical officer in charge. Dr. Chowksey gives six hours a day to the personal supervision of the hospital and the patients, and has thus acquired a quite exceptional practical knowledge of the disease. Unfortunately, nearly all the cases brought to the Arthur Road Hospital are in the advanced stage, many of the patients being moribund. Nevertheless, recoveries are not rare, lives being saved which would have been sacrificed had the patients remained in the insanitary surroundings where they were attacked by the sickness. Dr. Bittar, Principal of the Hygienic Institute at Cairo, has brought with him a complete bacteriological installation, which is being set up in a room in the Municipal Buildings, where he hopes to get to work in a day or two. It is his intention to devote himself for some six weeks to independent research. Dr. Rogers Pasha will return to Egypt in a week and report to the Egyptian Government on what he has observed in Bombay, and recommend such measures as may be necessary to prevent Egypt from being invaded by the plague. As the Director of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, Dr. Rogers was frequently consulted by the Egyptian Government and Lord Cromer as to the progress of the plague in Bombay, and the possible danger of its spreading to Egypt. He pointed out that it would be advisable to send a medical mission to Bombay to study the conditions attending the outbreak here, and he was instructed to proceed to this city, accompanied by Dr. Bittar and by Dr. Ebrahim Pasha, Principal of the Medical School in Cairo.

Dr. Rogers, who was last in Bombay eighteen years ago, finds the city greatly improved in the interval; new quarters have been added to the city, and the houses larger and better built. In many respects Bombay has a great advantage over Cairo, especially in a magnificent supply of pure water, and in the drainage system, which, though not complete, still drains a large portion of the city. In Cairo, there is no drainage, the houses being provided with cess-pools, which open into the living rooms, and are for the most part mere holes in the ground from which the sewage percolates into the soil. Even the best houses depend upon cess-pools, which there, however, are concreted, disconnected, and are emptied every three months by the "vidanges publiques" at a heavy charge. The water-supply is derived wholly from the river, there being no rainfall. A French Company has the monopoly for some seventy years to come of the supply of water for all purposes in the city. The charge for water is four-fold what it is in Bombay, as is also that for the equivalent for our halalcore service. The water monopoly of the company is a great obstacle in the way of carrying out the water-borne drainage system, for which Mr. Baldvin Latham prepared plans some years ago. All the water must be taken from the company at a heavy charge. Its shares in consequence went up with a bound, when it was announced that water-borne drainage was to be introduced. The water from surface wells is brackish, but might be used for flushing drains, as might also the water of the Nile but for the exclusive right possessed by the company under the concession. The drainage scheme is hung up for want of money, while Bombay enjoys resources which enables this city to procure all that it needs for sanitary or other purposes.

When Dr. Rogers was setting out for Bombay, he was told that he would find dwellings here which would reconcile him to those in Cairo. On going through the affected districts in Bombay, he finds that with all its defects this is a city of Palaces as compared to Cairo. Most of the Bombay streets are now wide and fairly straight; in Cairo in the Native quarters, each street is a series of zigzags, seven feet wide, and ending in a *cul de sac*. The houses are built without any gully between them, and what is worse, they are built back to back. The inner rooms in Bombay chawls are dark, ill-ventilated, and dirty, but all the rooms of a Cairo house are, if anything, worse. An international Sanitary Commission, consisting of eminent engineers, English, French, and German, was formed, but they could make no suggestion for the improvement of the Native quarters, the French engineer saying he could only advise that they should be destroyed by fire. The German engineer, who had planned and carried out the new drainage and water schemes, which have reduced the mortality of Berlin from 36 to 21 per mille, could not improve upon that suggestion, nor could his English colleague.

On the other hand, Cairo has the advantage of Bombay in a more complete system of registration, and in arrangements for disinfecting houses and effects in times of epidemic. To meet the present emergency, Bombay has ordered from England one disinfecting chamber. Cairo is possessed of seven such chambers, with a competent staff. Even in the other parts of Egypt, scientific disinfecting apparatus is provided. Some four thousand tourists visit Egypt every cold weather, many of them staying in the splendid hotels which abound in Cairo. If one of them contracts small-pox or other infectious disease, the hotel proprietor notifies the fact to the sanitary authority; the municipal officers remove the furniture, clothes, etc., from the room, and take them in an infecting wagon to the nearest disinfecting station, where they are subjected to the action of steam under pressure. When the room has been thoroughly disinfected and lime-washed, furniture, clothes, etc., are taken back in a disinfection wagon. Wearing apparel and even ladies, ball-dresses have been disinfected by this steam process, without injury. So far as we know, there is no disinfecting apparatus of the kind in all India, and only one on the way out. If Cairo, with 670,000 inhabitants, finds use for seven, Bombay ought to have ten or a dozen at least. Cairo, however, has no Municipality, and the sanitary authority can take such measures as may be required on his own responsibility. To this fact, also, is to be attributed the existence of a complete system of registration of death and a certainty in the diagnosis of the cause of death when due to epidemic or dangerous disease. The city is divided into twelve districts, in each of which has a medical man to whom all applications for a certificate of burial must be made. In times of epidemic the local medical officer is given three, four, or more colleagues to render the supervision effective. When a death occurs, the officer goes to the house, and ascertains the cause of death by viewing the body and interrogating friends and people in the house. The point is, to establish simply whether the death has been from cholera or other dangerous disease. If not, no further action is taken, the certificate of burial is handed over on the spot, the interment being compulary withino eight hours. If the case be one of cholera, the medical man calls for the water in which the body, according to Mussalman custom, is to be washed; when it is brought to him, he drops into it a tabloid of perchloride of mercury, which is quite colourless. He then calls for the sere cloth, and has it immersed in water, in which he has dropped another tabloid. The body being wrapped in the cloth, the friends are free to put anything more they wish round the body which has been thus disinfected. When Dr Rogers Pasha introduced this system, there was much tribulation in the Mahomedan community, and the Khedive was petitioned on the subject. Dr. Rogers saw the religious heads of the community and told them that there was nothing in the Koran to fobid the precaution necessary to save other people's lives. This view of the matter was accepted and the agitation died down. One great advantage of the system of strict registration and the examination of each body before it is taken to the cemetery is that the sanitary authority is instantly apprised when a death from an epidemic occurs, and the house as well as the body can be disinfected without the loss of an hour.

In Cairo formerly, as in Bombay now, there was a rooted objection to a patient being taken to the public hospital for treatment. No one ever entered the hospital that was not sent there by the police for injuries received in the street by accident or assault. Segregation during epidemics of cholera was regarded with such horror that when a couple of the students in the great College, which is attended by some fifteen or twenty thousand pupils from all parts of Islam, were removed to hospital, a riot took place which had to be put down by military force, five of the rioters being shot. A better appreciation of the hospital now prevails, and people go to it without repugnance, recognising that it affords them a better chance of health and life. A larger and finer hospital has been built in which the latest improvements are introduced. A couple of years ago Dr. Chowksey asked that certain improvements should be effected in the Arthur Road Hospital, but the request was refused, on the ground that they were unnecessary. In this matter, Bombay which has a Municipality has something to learn from Cairo which has none.

Bombay might also take a lesson from Egypt in respect to the closing of intra-mural cemeteries. The Sanitary authority, having become satisfied that the existence of burial grounds within the precincts of a town or village are dangerous to public health, declares that they must be removed, and the declaration is final. Within the last year a hundred and fifty cemeteries that had been in the heart of towns or villages have been closed, and other cemeteries situated at a minimum distance of four hundred yards from the nearest habitation, and in many instances at the distance of a mile or two from towns, have been provided. This step was, as is inevitable in such cases, regarded with disfavour by those for whose benefit it was intended. The Khedive was petitioned to stop the measure as contrary to religion. The Director-General of the Sanitary Department asked the religious leaders whether there was anything in the Koran directing that cemeteries should be placed in the centre of inhabited places; they frankly acknowledged that there was not, and submitted. The *modus operandi* is simple to a degree. The order for removal of the cemetery being issued, the Commission composed of a representative of the Mudir or Governor of the province, the headman of the town or village, an inspector from the Sanitary Department, or in important cases the Directer himself, select a suitable site and agree with the owner of the land what compensation should be given. If the owner decline to sell, the land is expropriated for a public purpose under the ordinary law. Dr. Rogers regards with feeling akin to envy two methods of disposing of the dead which prevail in Bombay and are impossible in Egypt, the cremation practised by the Hindus and the Towers of Silence which fulfil a similar function with almost equal thoroughness by process little less rapid. Referring to the statements that the vultures do not perform their appointed office on the victims of the prevailing epidemic, and that the bodies are cast down into the central wells in the Towers, Dr. Rogers thinks that the remains are much better when so disposed of than by burial in an ordinary cemetery. The sun and the air destroy the germs, being powerful disinfectants.

On the absorbing question whether the present visitation has reached the highest point, Dr. Rogers Pasha declines to give an opinion, as he is in Bombay simply as a learner, having had no previous experience of plague. He is inclined, however, to regard the fact that the disease has virtually disappeared from Mandvie, where cleansing operations were carried out on a large scale, as an indication that similar measures will be equally effectual in the other districts.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate is to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall on Monday, the 15th February, at 5-15 p.m.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade, C. I. E., will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, "That for Arts and Science Colleges in Bombay or Karachi or any other town that may in the judgment of the Syndicate be affected with the bubonic plague, and for the Grant Medical College and the Government Law School in Bombay, the operation of bye-law 89 be suspended as regards the number of days' attendance to be required during the first term of 1896-97, and that such attendance be at the discretion of the authorities of the institution to which each student belongs."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Strachey will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, "That the operation of the first part of bye-law 36, which requires that a Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday in February, be suspended during this year." He will also propose that as recommended by the "That Syndicate, the regulations relating to the Wilson Philological Lectureship be suspended during the first term of 1896-97."

The subject of revising the various cross-references in the University Calendar in conformity with some of the recent changes made in the regulations will be dealt with. Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, will move, "Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination for the degree of B. Sc. will be allowed to appear for the First Examination in Civil Engineering after attending for one term only (viz., the second term of the year) at a college recognised in Civil Engineering, and they will be required (at their option) to satisfy the Examiners in subjects I and II only. A similar concession as to terms will be allowed to candidates who have passed the B.A. Examination in group *c* or *d* and those who have passed in group *c* will be required (at their option) to satisfy the Examiners in subjects II and III only. Those who have passed in group *d* in subjects I and III only."

An offer of Rs. 8,896-9-9 from the Honorary Secretaries, Sir Charles Sargent Memorial Fund, for creating the nucleus of a University Endowment Fund in the name of Sir Charles Sargent will be considered. Mr. Rastamji Mervanji Patel will propose that the offer be accepted with thanks.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria has applied for the recognition of a new college which he proposes to open for the purposes of the Previous and Intermediate Examinations. Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite will propose that the college be recognised in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination for a period of three years.

Mr. Hathornthwaite will also move, as recommended by the Syndicate, "That the Senate express their regret at the proposed withdrawal of the Gilchrist Scholarships from India and the Trustees be requested to reconsider their decision."

PROBABLY all who know "General" Booth, whether they entirely agree with him or not, will concede that he is a man of infinite resource and boldness. These qualities were illustrated during his recent visit to Harwarden. The public has already been put in possession of the fact that the Salvationist leader met Miss Gladstone, but it is not generally known (says the *Daily Chronicle*) that he endeavoured—but not unnaturally without success—to enlist her in the "Army."

THE ancient ceremony of closing the gates at the Tower of London is still kept up. A writer in "Cassell's Magazine", tells that shortly before midnight the Chief Warder and Yeoman Porter attends at the main guard and applies for the escort of the keys. Six privates and a sergeant then accompany him to the outer-gate and help him to close it. When the gate and wicket are locked the Yeoman Porter returns with the keys and the escort. On passing the sentries going back to the main-guard, each of them challenges, and the answer, "The keys," is given to "Who goes there?" The sentry then says, "What keys?" and the reply is, "The Queen's keys." At the main-guard, after the same questions and answers, the officer opens the ranks and presents arms to "The Queen's keys," which are now carried to the Governor's House by the Yeoman Porter and placed in the Constable's Office.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR ROBERT PHAYRE.

A LONDON telegram of Saturday last announces the death of General Sir Robert Phayre; and there must be many friends in this country of the late Resident of Baroda who will receive the announcement with deep regret. The late General entered the service in 1839; and after a distinguished career in this country, both in military and civil employ, extending over forty-seven years, he finally left Bombay in 1886. If his career had been long, honourable, and interesting, no less interesting was the personality of the gallant officer who left us eleven years ago. The robust physique which made him a striking figure in any assembly was the outward and visible expression of a character which was nothing if it was not robust and independent. One of its predominating elements would be kept from view if nothing were said of the strength of his religious convictions, which gave a tone by no means exclusively to his private life, and which almost invites us to classify him with the Havelocks and the Gordons and the other "Ironsides" of the army in these days. At the date of his retirement, he was in command of the Mhow Division; and the Government of Lord Reay, in a public notification issued before the day of his departure from this city, declared that they could not permit him to sever his connection with the army of this Presidency without placing on record an expression of their warm appreciation of his brilliant, active career. In their opinion, after a service of forty-seven years spent almost at continuous duty, Sir Robert Phayre left behind him many lasting memorials of his great administrative abilities, not only in the Quarter Master General's Department, with which he was associated for twenty-four years, but in the Command of the Mhow Division, and in other positions of high responsibility which he had filled as well in the Civil as in the Military service of the Crown. His arduous and meritorious service as Deputy Quarter-master General of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, and also his energetic and highly successful Command of the Reserve Brigade and line of communications, and subsequently of the Reserve Division during the Campaign of 1878-80 in Southern Afghanistan (for which he received thanks of Parliament) had given him a deservedly prominent place in the history of the Bombay Army and of the important military operations in which it had shared. The Governor-in-Council shared the feelings of the officers and soldiers of this Army when he expressed his most sincere regret at the event which broke the link of Sir Robert Phayre's long and valued association with this Presidency, and at the same time deprived this Government of the services of a devoted and faithful servant, whose upright and firm character would long be remembered with respect by all those who had served with and under him.

Lieutenant Phayre came to India at a time rich in opportunities for a young soldier. Lord Auckland's policy of intervention in Afghanistan was already beginning to bear fruit, and the presence of a Bombay Division in the army of occupation gave promise to the career of an officer whose first commission in the 25th Native Infantry was dated early in the year which saw the first march to Kandahar. In the events of 1840, Lieutenant Phayre had his full share of service, taking part in the affairs of Kotia Kuch and Guadawar, and being mentioned in despatches. The 25th participated in Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Ameers of Scinde in 1843, and in the battle of Meanee Lieutenant Phayre was "severely wounded," according to the sober chronicler of the war services. The truth is, that he was shot through the breast, and left for dead on the field of battle—a fact which was not easily remembered in the presence of a physique so powerful as that which the Bombay Army of a later time associated with the name of Sir Robert Phayre. It was thought as noteworthy proof of confidence in his administrative abilities when, in 1857, after he had had only eighteen years' service, he was chosen for the post of Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army, an appointment which he retained for eleven years. His selection for the corresponding post with the Abyssinian Expedition gave him large opportunities, and these he used with the highest credit to himself and with singular advantage to the force whose interests were so largely in the keeping of Sir Robert Napier's Quarter Master General. The difficulties of the expedition were great, almost bloodless though it was, and it may fairly be said that its success was chiefly ensured by the operations of that part of the military machine which came under the direct control of the Quarter Master General's Department. It was arduous and most creditable work which he did in Abyssinia, and it was worthily recognized in the bestowal upon him of a Companionship of the Bath, and in his being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. His conduct in Afghanistan in 1880, when he was in command of the reserve brigade and line of communication between Quetta and Khandahar, had been somewhat freely criticised. But the discussion of General Phayre's generalship in the campaign brought out the important fact that he was prompt in foreseeing the danger threatened by Ayoub's movement from Herat, and that he strongly urged that an additional brigade should be sent to Khandahar. Had his counsel been followed, there would have been two brigades instead of one to meet the insurgents at Maiwand, and that name of ill-omen would not have been associated with disaster. The discussion of his part in the campaign of 1880, unnecessary though it proved to have been, removed all doubt as to the vigilance and promptitude with which he acted. Our freshest recollection of Sir Robert Phayre attaches to the brief period between the going of General Hardinge and the coming of Sir Charles Arbuthnot, during which he filled the post of Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. The provisional nature of the appointment did not deter him from throwing himself with characteristic energy into its duties, or even from making a substantial contribution to the solution of the problem of the Bombay Defences by arranging for the removal into position at Colaba Point of a number of guns which had been lying *perdu* for some years. Sir Robert Phayre is credited with great natural engineering talents, and no one can cross the great Western Ghats by the road from Vingorla to Belgaum without being moved to admiration by the magnificence of the work which there stands as an enduring monument to his constructive skill. If Sir Robert Phayre had done nothing in the field or at head-quarters, he would have earned distinction in the Bombay Presidency by a piece of engineering work almost in itself strong enough to build a reputation upon.

The most memorable episode in General Phayre's civil career arose during the period for which he was Resident at Baroda. The incapacity and tyranny of the late Malharao Gaekwar aroused the ire of the honest and straightforward soldier, whose indignation frequently got the better of his diplomacy, even in the despatches which he forwarded to the Government of Bombay. The heathenish extravagances which Malharao carried into the Holi festival proved intolerable to Colonel Phayre, who had studied his Bible to some purpose, and knew that orgies were forbidden under the severest penalties. The Bombay Government hinted that it would be better for the Resident to close his eyes to a good deal which he could not be expected to approve. The reforming Dewan, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, late M.P., addressed the Government of India in the name of the Gaekwar, complaining of the heavy-handedness of the Resident. A Commission was appointed to enquire, on the other hand, into the charges of misgovernment brought by the Resident. On the Commission's report the Government of India decided to give the Gaekwar eighteen months to mend his ways, which was a conspicuous success for Colonel Phayre; but this was counterbalanced by the decision of the Government that Colonel Phayre should be withdrawn, and an officer appointed in his place who would bring to Baroda a mind uninfluenced by past controversies. This was a triumph for the Gaekwar. When matters were at that point, a quantity of arsenic and other deleterious drugs found their way into Colonel Phayre's glass of pomelow juice, which he did not drink. Then Sir Lewis Pelly was sent to Baroda. The Gaekwar was placed in restraint, not "puckerowed," as Sir Lewis considerately explained to him; he was confined in a bungalow under a guard, and a Commission, consisting of the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Dinker Rao, Sir Richard Couch, Mr. Philip Melvill, and Sir Richard Meade, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine as Secretary, proceeded to Baroda, not to try the Gaekwar, but to inquire into the charge that he had attempted to poison Colonel Phayre. Sir Andrew Scoble, then Advocate-General at Bombay, stated the case for the Crown, while Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne, assisted by Mr. Branson, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. George Taylor, of the Bombay Bar, defended the Gakewar. Sir Frank Souter produced Colonel Phayre's most trusted servants, who swore that the Gakewar had in person given them the poison, and promised them a lakh of rupees as a reward if they murdered their master, which they agreed to do, apparently, in the ordinary course of business. The three Native statesmen declared it as their opinion that the Gaekwar had not given the poison or promised the money to the Residency servants, but they gave no reasons for coming to that conclusion; while the official members, in a well-knit report, showed that the case for the prosecution was complete in itself and had not been rebutted. The Government of India settled the matter by deporting Malharao to Madras, and placing on the "gadi" a little boy, who is now his Highness Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. Perhaps the roughest experience which ever befel General Phayre in the course of a long and arduous career was that of the cross-examination to which Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne subjected him in the interest of the "persecuted Prince." He stood the ordeal in the spirit of a British soldier who never knows when he is beaten.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the English mails of the 15th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ally, Mr
Akber, Mr
Arden, Mr
Biggs, Rev, Mrs, and son
Bateman, Mr
Baynton, Mr A
Bisney, Mr
Bishop, Mr
Brown, Mr and Miss
Bright, Mr
Cockshott, Mr
Cooke, Mr W B
Cardoza, 2 Misses
Dalton, Mr
Denne, Mr A
Gokholay, Mr
Hart, Mr H R
Hiller, Mr J
Harvie, Mrs and child
Harris, Mrs W
Hassam, Mr
Harris, Mr W
Israel, Mr
Jackson, Miss
Littledale, Miss
Inayatullah, Mrs, 2 children and infant
McConnell, Mr
Moss Mr
McCann, Mr
McGregor, Mrs, child, & inft
Peppe, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Pocock, Mr F A
Riley, Mr
Redinan, Mrs
Sawer, Mr
Stowell, Miss
Stuart, Mr and Mrs
Terry, Mr
Wallace, Mr
Walker, Mrs and infant
Walker, Mrs, and 2 infants

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arnold, Mrs
Allen, Miss
Adams, Dr, Mrs, and Miss
Boyle, Mr
Bellasis, Mr E O
Bascombe, Miss
Bennett, Mr and Mrs
Chilton, Miss
Cowley, Mr
Cockerill, Miss
Clabby, Mrs and child
Cagill, Mr
Dyson, Mr
Douglas, Capt
Down, Miss
Edwards, Mr
Finlay, Mr
Filgate, Col
Franstadt, Mr
Fairlie, Mr J
Griffith, Lieut
Goldsmith, Rev and Mrs
Hill, Miss L
Hill, Miss A
Hewett, Mr
Hibbert, Mr and Mrs
Horsfall, Mr
Lockhart, Mr E
Lang, Mr
Lingard, Dr
Manifold, Surgt-Capt
Mears, Lieut A
Muir, Mrs and child
Morrison, Mr and Mrs
Matheson, Mrs
Moniz, Mr P T
Piffard, Mr and Mrs
Preston, Mr
Palmer, Col
Paget, Mr
Strachey, Capt
Sheepshanks, Mr
Sanders, Mr
Shirres, Maj J C
Schotty, Mr
Thomas, Mrs and 3 children
Vlasto, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Boswall, Mr
Craven, Lieut A C
Dhingra, Mr
Forbes, Lieut A
Grosvenor, Lord H
Galmidi, Mr J
Kennard, Mr
Moncrieff, Mr
Paterson, Mr
Reynolds, Mr
Selfe, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.

Fienberg, Mrs A
Fienberg, Miss E
Leonard, Mr
Moses, Mr D
Reves, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR—Tyrell, Mr

FROM ADEN—Wallis, Sub-Condr

AN INDIAN DIVORCE.

IN the Divorce Division on Jan. 13 (before the President), Lt.-Col. William Potter Newall, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, sought a divorce by reason of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Gwendoline Caroline Newall, with the co-respondent, Capt. Henry Virgoe Platt, of the English Army. Mr. Barnard appeared for the petitioner, and there was no defence.

The marriage took place on April 11, 1882, at St. Mary's Church, Marylebone. There were two children. Col. and Mrs. Newall lived together, principally in India. After the birth of the youngest child the wife became somewhat indifferent to her husband. In 1891, he was ordered on active service, prior to which the co-respondent, then lieutenant, who was quartered in India, used to visit the house. While the petitioner was away his wife wrote to him that she had severely sprained her ankle, and that it was necessary she should go to England and get advice. He consented to her going, and provided her with the means. She left Bombay in September, 1891, taking with her the two children of the marriage. In the same ship was Capt. Platt. Husband and wife corresponded on affectionate terms, and in January, 1892, he received a letter from her saying that her mother had called at the house where she was staying in London, and that there had been a scene between them because mother objected to the co-respondent lodging in the same house. She assured her husband that there was nothing wrong between them, and he accepted her account of the matter; but, at the same time, he sugested that Capt. Platt should leave the house. From time to time Col. Newall had asked his wife to rejoin him in India, but she made excuses. In May of last year he came to this country, but could not ascertain the whereabouts of his wife and children. He was compelled to take proceedings in the Court of Chancery to recover his children, and in July, 1896, he got an order and obtained possession of them.

With regard to the adultery it appeared that, after the arrival of Mrs. Newall and Capt. Platt in London, she went to a house in Tregarth-road, Kensington, and engaged rooms, stating that she had brought a gentleman with her from India. He occupied a room next to hers, and took his meals with her. Letters used to come for "Mrs. Platt," and when spoken to about it, she said that some people they visited thought that Capt. Platt was her husband.

It was further given in evidence by one of the servants that one night a telegram came from Capt. Platt. She knocked at his door, but could get no answer. She then went to the respondent's room and Mrs. Newall took charge of the telegram. Later on witness saw Capt. Platt leave the respondent's room On other occasions he had been seen in Mrs. Newall's bedroom.

Sir Francis Jeune granted a decree nisi with costs, and custody of the children.

Mr. Justice Barnes, on Jan. 12, dealt with the petition of Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Home for a divorce by reason of the desertion and adultery of her husband, Capt. Richard Home, originally an officer in the 13th Regt. and afterwards an officer in the Artillery. The respondent, who had previously been married and divorced, offered no defence, and a decree nisi with costs was granted.—A similar result attended the suit brought by Mrs. Charlott Alexander Blanche Linklater. Mr. Linklarer who offered no defence, was said to be the owner of a vineyard at Algiers.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION IN DURBAN

THE agitation in Durban against the landing of free Indians has taken a form which is a reminder of the famous anti-convict movement at the Cape. Early in the week the inhabitants organised themselves to obey chosen leaders and assemble at the landing-place whenever any attempt was made to land the two shiploads of Indians in the roadstead. The popular committee (says a *Times'* telegram) are negotiating with the Attorney-General to compensate the Indians, either from public money or from subscriptions, and send most of them back.

Reuter's Durban correspondent telegraphed, on Jan. 13:—"After fruitless negotiations between the popular Committee and the Government, with a view to the exclusion from Natal of the Indians who recently arrived here, it was arranged that the Indians should land this morning. The leaders of the agitation, however, at once gave the signal for the assembly of the inhabitants to protest. All business was instantly suspended, and 5,000 people, chiefly artisans assembled on the wharf and adopted a resolution to protest, by all peaceful means, against what was described as the Asiatic invasion. The two ships having the Indians on board meanwhile entered the harbour, but were not berthed alongside the wharf. The Attorney-General of Natal addressed the crowd, and said that the agitation had attained its object. The Government would summon Parliament earlier than usual in order to legislate upon the question. They had, in the meantime, cabled to the Indian officials, pointing out the opposition which existed to any further influx, and urging that they should employ their good offices to prevent Indian immigration into Natal, pending Colonial legislation on the subject. In reply, the chairman of the demonstration said that, relying upon the assurances of the Government, the meeting acquiesced in the Attorney-General's suggestions. The crowd, which was orderly and well-organised, afterwards dispersed quietly. The Indians now here will land immediately."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL CLEGHORN will represent the Government of India at the Venice Conference on the plague.

IN regard to pilgrim traffic from India, Madras as well as Calcutta will remain open ports until further notice.

THE number of people upon the hands of Government in the N.-W. Provinces for famine relief has reached during the present week the total of a million.

THE Famine Relief Fund now amounts to over Rs. 3,40,000. The New York Life Assurance Company has given Rs. 10,000 and the Maharaja of Travancore Rs. 5,000.

AT the Queen's celebration on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign the Indian Army will be represented by twenty-five native and non-commissioned officers chosen from the four Commands.

THE import of Burma rice into India is having an effect on local stocks in Calcutta, which have increased within a week by 75,000 maunds.

MR. M. C. TURNER, of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., has been elected Port Commissioner in Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Trelawny.

NEARLY a quarter of a million of people are now on relief works in Bengal; while about 66,000 are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

THE following postings will, we learn, occur shortly in the Public Works Accounts Department :—Mr. Sherlock Hubbard, Bengal and North-Western Railway, goes on furlough, and Mr. Wolfe from the North-Western Railway officiates. Mr. Grant from the Bezwada-Madras Railway goes on six months' leave; Mr. Gaynor from Burma acts, and Mr. Srinivasa Iyer from the Eastern Bengal State Railway officiates for Mr. Gaynor. Mr. Chanter is transferred from the Military Works and goes to Assam. Messrs. Davis and Luffmann are posted to the Department as Assistant Examiners.

MAJOR H. E. GOODWYN, D.S.O., R.E., Superintendent of Instruction, Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as D. A. A. G. for Instruction, Madras Command, *vice* Major Poynder, deceased.

THE Famine Relief Fund in Calcutta now amounts to Rs. 3,02,000, of which Rs. 79,500 has been subscribed in England. Besides this the Bengal Fund amounts to Rs. 4,500 and the Punjab Fund to 10,000. Mr. James Walker, C. I. E., has given Rs. 10,000, half to the general Fund and half to the Punjab. Messrs. Meakin and Company have given similar amounts. Messrs. C. H. Moore and C. Lawrie Johnstone have been added to the Executive Committee in Calcutta.

THE Judges who have earned their pensions and are still exercising their functions, saving the country thereby the sum of £35,000 a year, are (writes a correspondent of a daily contemporary) nine in number. They are the Master of the Rolls, who is seventy-nine years of age; Lord Justice Lindley, who is sixty-eight; Lord Justice Lopes, sixty-eight; Lord Justice Chitty, sixty-eight; Mr. Justice North, sixty-six; Baron Pollock, seventy-three; Sir Henry Hawkins, seventy-nine; Mr. Justice Matthew, sixty-six; Mr. Justice Cave, sixty-four. In the case of Lord Esher alone, who earned his pension in 1883, the saving of the country has been nearly £50,000. So it is evident the grievance is not wholly a one-sided one.

THE military correspondent of the *Globe* says :—"We have read a great deal of late in the Service papers of the agitation which has been going on in Canada to get the Leinster Regt., 'the Old 100th (Royal Canadians),' restored to the Dominion for recruiting, and to obtain for it its original title of 'The Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment.' I feel sure that all persons interested in the closer connection of the Mother Country with her Colonies will be glad to learn that there is some prospect of the request of the people of Canada being complied with. To the petition lately forwarded from Toronto to the War Office at home a reply containing the following was sent :—I am directed to inform you that these suggestions have been carefully examined, and that the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief are prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposals which may tend to foster a connection between the Regular Army and the military forces of Canada, and to further cement the strong feeling of sympathy already existing between the Mother Country and the Dominion."

LORD METHUEN has called a meeting of the committee of the Home District Rifle Meeting for next Monday, to consider the programme for the competitions to be held on May 8, at Bisley. The principal contest is that open to teams of Regular, Militia, and Volunteer infantry of the Home District, marching from Weybridge to Bisley, a distance of about eleven miles, and then attacking a small position represented by a target. Gen. Lord Chelmsford will be the chief umpire this year. The cups given by Lord Methuen will be shot for individually at 200-yards after the greater contest, for which sixty-four battalions are eligible to enter teams.

COL. JOHN HAY, who is reported to be Mr. Bayard's successor at the Court of St. James's, is a distinguished novelist, though the distinction is not generally attributed to him. In 1882 and 1883 respectively he published anonymously two clever stories, one of which had a wide success in this country, while both were much read in the United States. The titles are: "Democracy; an American Novel, and "The Bread-Winners." Both are well worth republishing. The following passage from Col. John Hay's "Democracy" has often been quoted as a specimen of its wit. The heroine is answering the voluble Senator :—"You are very hard with the monkeys," replied Madeleine, when the Senator's oration was ended. The monkeys never did you any harm; they are not in public life; not even voters; if they were, you would be enthusiastic about their intelligence and virtue. After all, we ought to be grateful to them, for what would men do in this melancholy world if they had not inherited gaiety from the monkeys—as well as oratory?" The whole story (adds the *St. James's Gazette*) is a scathing criticism on American politics.

WANTED: an encyclopædia of modern manners and minor morals. This age is making strenuous efforts to know itself. Nearly half the world are novel-readers and the rest novel-writers. But, in spite of much conscientious endeavour (says the writer of an amusing "skit" in the "Westminster Gazette"), we are no nearer knowing each other. Some writers see life steadily, but obviously no one man can see it whole. So what is to be done? How can the world attain to perfect self-realisation? Clearly by co-operation. Since novel-writing is becoming more of a business and a science, let the novelist adopt the best and most modern business and scientific methods—organisation, co-operation, and profitsharing. The individualist initiative is becoming inadequate for the industrial endeavour of the present day. Trusts, rings, and co-operative societies are replacing it; while to the scientificman of to-day, it is absolutely necessary to avail himself of the observations of many others on a limited class of facts, if he would usefully generalise on that class. As the doctor collects his clinical data, the British Produce Company the farmers' produce, and the Labour Commission their statistics, so let the novelists collect their human data. Everyone would keep a register of facts, and send them to a central bureau supervised by an actuary and staff of clerks, where they would be tabulated and kept as materials for the great human encyclopædia. It is a dazzling idea, for all would help in the task Questions could be framed by a committee, and anyone, who collected answers, could gauge his claim to the honour of the scheme and his percentage of the profits on the sale of the great work, by the number of answers he sent in; genuine human documents, such as locked diaries would be paid for on a special scale.

THE MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

THE Lord Mayor opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the grave and widespread distress occasioned by the famine in India, and urgently appeals to the benevolent public for donations in aid of the starving subjects of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. The extent of the calamity has become so great, and the distress so acute, that the charity of the nation is invoked to alleviate the existing misery. The Lord Mayor opened the fund, on Jan. 9, on receipt of the appended letter from Lord George Hamilton:—"India Office, Jan. 8, 1897.—My dear Lord Mayor,—The Indian Government have now sent home the information I was awaiting and which they considered should form the foundation of any national appeal in Great Britain for subscriptions towards an Indian Famine Relief Fund. I am, therefore, now in a position to heartily avail myself of your Lordship's promised assistance, and I propose to place at your disposal such information as will clearly define the dimensions of the calamity with which we are dealing, and of the machinery proposed for the distribution and control of the funds received.—Believe me, yours very truly, George Hamilton."

Progress of the Fund: By Monday night, Jan. 11, £10,000; Tuesday night, £28,000; Wednesday night, £42,000.

The Lord Mayor having telegraphed to the private secretary of the Queen an intimation of the opening of a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the distress caused by the famine in India, received, on Jan. 10, the following reply :—

To the right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, London.—Osborne.—The Queen thanks your lordship for the information contained in your telegram, and commands me to state that Her Majesty wishes to contribute £500 to the Indian Famine Fund.—Edwards.

The Lord Mayor replied :—

To Lt.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B.:—I acknowledge with feelings of loyalty and gratitude Her Gracious Majesty's munificent donation to the fund. The effect will be of incalculable benefit. I am sparing no effort to insure unqualified success.—Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor has received the following letter from Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of the Prince of Wales :—

Sandringham, Norfolk, Jan. 12, 1897.—My Lord,—I am desired by the Prince and Princess of Wales to forward your lordship the accompanying cheque for 250gs. as a donation from their Royal Highnesses towards the fund which they are glad to see has been opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the distress caused by the famine in India.—I have the honour to be your lordship's obedient servant, D. M. Probyn, Comptroller and Treasurer-General to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

On Jan. 13 the Duke and Duchess of York jointly and the Duke of Connaught made contributions of 100 guineas to the fund.

The names of the committee of the Mansion House Fund, together with a list of the larger subscriptions made up to Wednesday night, are appended :—

Preliminary List of Committee.—The Right Honble the Lord Mayor (President); The Right Hon Lord George Hamilton, M P (Secretary of State for India; The Earl of Northbrook, G C S I; Viscount Cross, G C B, G C S I; Lord Reay, G C S I; Lord Rothschild; Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V C, G C S I; Rt Hon Sir Jas Fergusson, Bt, K C S I; Rt Hon Sir M Grant Duff, G C S I; Rt Hon Sir H Fowler, G C B, M P; The Right Hon George Curzan, M P; Rt Hon Sir Richare Temple, Bt, G C S I; Aldn Sir Reginald Hansen, Bart, M P; Gen Sir Henry Norman, G C B; Gen Sir Owen Burne, G C I E; Sir James Peile, K C S I; Sir Steuart Bayley, K C S I; Col Sir Scott Moncrieff, K C M G; Sir Alex Arbuthnot, K C S I; Gen W Trevor, V C, R E; Sir C Crosthwaite, K C S I; Sir J B Lyall, G C I E; Sir T Sutherland, K C M G, M P, Col Sir Terence O'Brien, K C M G; Sir John Morris, K C S I; Sir J L Mackay, K C I E; Col G H Trevor, C S I; Col Pennycuick, C S I; Mr R K Puckle, C I E; Mr J R Boyson; Mr J Howard Gwyther; Mr Steuart Gladstone; Mr John Sands; Mr W A W Scott; Mr Austin Low; Mr Hugh Matheson; Mr James Jardine, Q C; Mr Hugh Leonard; The Marquis of Lansdowne, K G; The Earl of Cranbrook, G C S I; The Marquis of Ripon, K G; The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, G C B; Lord Wenlock, G C S I; Lord Harris, G C S I, G C I E; Lord Connemara, G C I E; Lord Pirbright; Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Bart, G C B; The Governor of the Bank of England; The Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths Company; Sir Arthur Arnold (Chairman of the London County Council); General R Strachey, R E, C S I; The Hon Alban Gibbs, M P; Sir E Sassoon, Bart; Sir Henry Cunningham, K C I E; Gen Sir Neville Chamberlain, G C B; Gen Sir Richard Pollock, K C S I; Sir John Muir, Bart; Sir C A Elliott, K C S I; Mr D Carmichael, C S I; Gen A Fraser, C E; Gen Sir Andrew Clarke, G C M G; Mr J H Garstin, C S I; Sir Charles Turner, K C S I; Sir A Lyall, G C I E; Sir Auckland Colvin, K C S I; Sir D M Wallace, K C I E; Sir A R Scoble, K C S I, M P; Sir D H Macfarlane; Lt Gen Sir Henry Brackenbury, K C B; Sir Robert Egerton, K C S I; Sir Henry S King, K C I E, M P; Sir Lepel Griffin, K C S I; Mr Stephen Ralli; Lt-Gen Dickens, C S I; Mr George Thornhill, C S I; Mr Chas G Arbuthnot; Mr C G Lindsay Nicholson; Lord Hobhouse, K C S I (President of the National Indian Association); Sir A K Rollitt (President of the London Chamber of Commerce); Sir G William Des Vœux, G C M G; Sir Auckland Colvin, K C S I; Sir W C Petheram (late Chief Justice of India); Mr James N Graham;

Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary's Office, Mansion House, to the Bank of England; to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard street, E C; Messrs H S King and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Sir Samuel Scott and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Parr's and the Alliance Bank, Lombard-street; Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing-cross; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; the National Provincial Bank of England and its Branches; Lloyds Bank, Limited, St. James's-street; Grindly and Co., Parliament-street; the Agra Bank, Nicholas-lane; the Bank of England (Western Branch), Burlington-gardens; the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, and its Branches; and the Union Bank of London and its Branches. Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed.

DONATIONS OF £50 AND OVER.

Her Majesty the Queen	£500	0	0
T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales	262	10	0
H R H the Duke of Connaught	105	0	0
T R H the Duke and Duchess of York	105	0	0
The Hon W Waldorf Astor	2000	0	0
James Nourse, Esq	1050	0	0
Messrs J S Morgan and Co	1000	0	0
Messrs N M Rothschild and Sons	1000	0	0
Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co	1000	0	0
The Goldsmiths' Company	1000	0	0
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	500	0	0
Messrs Matheson and Co	500	0	0
National Bank of India	500	0	0
Messrs Wernher, Beit, and Co	500	0	0
Messrs David Sassoon and Co	500	0	0
National Provincial Bank of England	262	10	0
London and Westminster Bank	262	10	0
London and County Bank	262	10	0
Baring, Bros, and Co (Ltd)	250	0	0
The Union Bank of London	250	0	0
Messrs Brown, Shipley, and Co	250	0	0
Messrs Lazard Bros and Co	250	0	0
Lord George Hamilton, M P (Secretary of State for India)	250	0	0
Sir Henry S King, KCIE, MP	250	0	0
Messrs F Huth and Co	250	0	0
Messrs R Raphael and Sons	250	0	0
Messrs Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co	250	0	0
Messrs Edgar Corrie and Co	250	0	0
Messrs Fruhling and Goschen	250	0	0
Commercial Union Assurance Company	250	0	0
Messrs Stern Bros	250	0	0
Messrs Bulloch Bros	250	0	0
Messrs J H Schroeder and Co	250	0	0
Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co	250	0	0
Messrs Antony Gibbs and Sons	250	0	0
Messrs Thomas De La Rue and Co	210	0	0
The Mercantile Bank of India	200	0	0
Theodore Lloyd, Esq	150	0	0
The Right Hon the Lord Mayor	105	0	0
Messrs Pittar, Levenson, and Co	105	0	0
The Liebig's Extract of Meat Co	105	0	0
Messrs Siemens Brothers and Co	105	0	0
Messrs I and R Morley	105	0	0
Howard Morley, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Crosse and Blackwell	105	0	0
Messrs Saml. Berger and Co	105	0	0
Ald Sir Regd Hanson Bart MP	105	0	0
Messrs J and J Colman	105	0	0
Messrs Griendly and Co	105	0	0
F Gorringe, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Debenham and Freebody	105	0	0
Messrs Mappin and Webb	105	0	0
Messrs Gordon Woodroffe and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Vivian Gray and Co	105	0	0
Messrs W and A Gilbey	105	0	0
Messrs John Taylor and Sons	105	0	0
Messrs Alexr Lawrie and Co	105	0	0
Col Waldo Sibthorp	105	0	0
Joshua S Taylor, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Sharpe and Wilkins	105	0	0
Messrs Naylor, Benson, and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Dennistoun, Cross, and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Huntley and Palmers	105	0	0
Sir John B Maple, M P	105	0	0
Messrs Knowles and Foster	105	0	0
Messrs Taylor Bros and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Wiggins, Teape, and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Cook Sons and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Frith, Sands, and Co	105	0	0
E McCallan, Esq	105	0	0
Earl of Rosebery, K G, K T	105	0	0
T Bannister, Esq, Blackpool	105	0	0
The Delhi and London Bank	105	0	0
Messrs Dent Bros	105	0	0
London Assurance Corporation	105	0	0
Messrs P Macfadyen and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Child and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Freshfield and Williams	105	0	0
Messrs Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell, and Co	105	0	0
The Apollinaris Company	105	0	0
Messrs Nobbs and Hoare	105	0	0
E L Raphael, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Henry R Merton and Co	105	0	0
Sir Charles Tennant, Bt	105	0	0
Messrs Geo Yule and Co	105	0	0
T J Lipton, Esq	105	0	0
Agra Bank, Ltd	105	0	0
Messrs London and Ryder	105	0	0
Messrs Finlay, Campbell, and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Levita and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Thos Hubbuck and Son	105	0	0
J M Keiller, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Marshall and Snelgrove	105	0	0
Sir J Whittaker Ellis, Bart	105	0	0
Messrs John Sqire and Sons	105	0	0
Messrs J Hubbard and Co	105	0	0
Chas A Prescott, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Stuart, Sons, and Co	105	0	0
Sir Savile Crossley, Bt	100	0	0
Gunga Din	100	0	0
W Brittain Jones, Esq	100	0	0
Messrs T Cook and Son	100	0	0
John M Cook, Esq	100	0	0
Messrs Shepard and Co	100	0	0
W Graham Robertson, Esq	100	0	0
Messrs Cox and Co	100	0	0
Lord Wenlock, GCSI	100	0	0
Wm Reed, Esq	100	0	0
Marquis of Ripon, KG	100	0	0
The Earl and Countess of Airlie	100	0	0
Earl Fitzwilliam, KG	100	0	0
Messrs W Ladenburg and Co	100	0	0
Messrs R and J Henderson	100	0	0
Lord Reay, GCSI	100	0	0
Sir William Pearce, Bart	100	0	0
Arthur James, Esq	100	0	0
D C Stiebel, Esq	100	0	0
Earl of Northbrook, GCSI	100	0	0
Capt James Candy	100	0	0
Miss Dawson Lambton	100	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Dawson Lambton	100	0	0
Messrs Martinez, Gassiot and Co	100	0	0
London and Lancashire Life Insurance Co	100	0	0
Mrs Graham Robertson	100	0	0
Harrovian	100	0	0
Messrs Cunliffe Bros	100	0	0
Chubb and Sons' Lock and Safe Co Ltd	52	10	0
Edward Lloyd Ltd, Export Dept	52	10	0
Herbert Lloyd, Esq	52	10	0
Messrs Day and Martin	52	10	0
Messrs Hitchcock, Williams, and Co	52	10	0
T F Blackwell, Esq	52	10	0
Messrs Curtis's and Harvey	52	10	0
John Snelgrove, Esq	52	10	0
Continental Union Gas Co	52	10	0
Messrs Lutyens and Ripley	52	10	0
M Van Raalte, Esq	52	10	0
E F Duncanson, Esq	52	10	0
Messrs Samuel Dobree and Son	52	00	0
Messrs J C Lanyon and Sons	52	10	0
Messrs Harris and Dixon	52	10	0
Messrs Aiden Symington and Co	52	10	0
James Worrall Esq	50	0	0
"D"	50	0	0
Col W Locking Walker	50	0	0
Sir A S Gooch, Bart	50	0	0
Sir William Drysdale, K C B	50	0	0
Benj Warwick, Esq	50	0	0
Messrs Louis Floersheim and Co	50	0	0
B D Tabor, Esq	50	0	0
Miss Marston	50	0	0
J Howard Gwyther, Esq	50	0	0
Mrs J Dixon Frost	50	0	0
H Leopold Beddington, Esq	50	0	0
G Armitstead, Esq	50	0	0
Messrs D and W Gibbs, Ltd	50	0	0
Mrs Alfred R Creyke	50	0	0
Major Bell	50	0	0
Samuel Bird, Esq	50	0	0
Nathaniel Cohen, Esq	50	0	0
Lord Harris, G C S I, first instalment	50	0	0
H F Baxter, Esq	50	0	0
Col P W Powlett	50	0	0
Sir Henry Peek, Bart	50	0	0
Archibald Balme, Esq	50	0	0
Rt Hon Sir Richard Martin	50	0	0
Messrs Jeremiah Lyon and Co	50	0	0
Sir Hy Thompson	50	0	0
Richard Thorp, Esq	50	0	0
R G Wallace, Esq	50	0	0

DONATIONS DOWN LAST MAIL.
£60,000.

The Corporation of the City of London	£1050	0	0
The Bank of England	1000	0	0
The Fishmongers' Company	525	0	0
The Grocers' Company	500	0	0
Messrs Couts and Co	300	0	0
Lawrence Arden, Esq	500	0	0
Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping	262	10	0
The City Bank	262	10	0
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld	262	10	0
Messrs Kleinworth, Sons and Co	250	0	0
Sun Fire Insurance Office	250	0	0
Messrs Speyer Brothers	250	0	0
Messrs Robarts, Lubbock, and Co	250	0	0
The Broken Hill Proprietary Co	250	0	0
Messrs Smith, Payne and Smith	250	0	0
The Most Hon the Marquis of Salisbury, KG	250	0	0
Messrs W H Smith and Son	250	0	0
Messrs Alexanders and Co	210	0	0
The Marquis of Lansdowne, KG	200	0	0
Messrs Elkington and Co	105	0	0
Major Shuttleworth	105	0	0
Messrs Marshall, Sons, and Co	105	0	0
Sir Elliott Lees, Bart, MP	105	0	0
H W Gair, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Carbutt and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Schonlank, Engel, and Co	105	0	0
Martin's Bank Ld	105	0	0
Messrs Lewis and Marks	105	0	0
Messrs W Milburn and Co	105	0	0
P D Thomson, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs Blundell, Spence, and Co	105	0	0
Messrs J Spicer and Sons	105	0	0
The London and South-Western Bank, Ld.	105	0	0
Jokai (Assam) Tea Co	105	0	0
Messrs W F Malcolm and Co	105	0	0
S Lewis, Esq	105	0	0
The Misses Bonhote	105	0	0
Messrs Mosenthal, Sons, and Co	105	0	0
Messrs C M Lampson and Co	105	0	0
Messrs Hardy, Nathan and Co	105	0	0
Messrs de Clermont and Donner	105	0	0
Sir H W Tyler, Bart	105	0	0
Bank of Australasia	105	0	0
Messrs Maclain, Watson and Co	105	0	0
Matthew Gray, Esq	105	0	0
The Indiarubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Co, Ld	105	0	0
Messrs George Williamson and Co	105	0	0
J Fredk Schwann, Esq	105	0	0
Messrs J Burness and Co	100	0	0
Messrs Luke, Thomas, and Co	100	0	0
Messrs Cocks, Biddulph and Co	100	0	0
George C Raphael, Esq	100	0	0
Sir Walter de Souza	100	0	0
Messrs Vagliano Brothers	100	0	0
Major-Gen F C Trevor, RA	100	0	0
Messrs G G Sandeman, Sons and Co	100	0	0
Richard Benyon, Esq	100	0	0
Albert Brassey, Esq	100	0	0
Messrs Heinemann and Co	100	0	0
The Yokohama Specie Bank	52	10	0
Sir W J W Baynes, Bart	52	10	0
Messrs A Lawrie and Co	52	10	0
Messrs Milne and Co	52	10	0
Messrs W H Tindall and Co	52	10	0
Messrs T Browne, Ld	52	10	0
Messrs, Sutar, Hartmann and Rahtjens Composition Company, Ld	52	10	0
Benjamin L Cohen, Esq MP	50	0	0
W H Alexander, Esq	50	0	0
Major-Gen, Maberly	50	0	0
G F White, Esq	50	0	0
F T Rufford Esq	50	0	0
C T Powlett, Esq	50	0	0
Messrs Lewis Lazarus and Sons	50	0	0
Earl of Cranbrook, GCSI	50	0	0
Messrs A Keyser and Co	50	0	0
George Courtauld, Esq, High Sheriff of Essex	50	0	0
Messrs McMeekin and Co	50	0	0
Messrs Routh, Stacey, and Castle	50	0	0
The Hon Col R A Ramsay	50	0	0
Sir J B Lyall	50	0	0
Messrs R G Shaw and Co	50	0	0
T Whiffin, Esq	50	0	0
"Cimineli"	50	0	0
Geo Smith, Esq, of Reform Club	50	0	0

A FRENCH COMMENT.

Comparing the former frequency of famines in India with their rarity since the establishment of British rule, the Paris *Soleil* said:—"To refuse to recongnise that the British Administration has greatly improved the material and moral situation in India would be an injustice which could only be inspired by parti pris. It would also be idle to deny that the gradual appropriation of the soil for European civilisation was a blessing."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

931-554-85—Muljee and M—Vundravundas Purshotumdas vs Cursondas Govindjee Madhowjee Virjee—Part heard.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manshuklal D and J—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

After the Appeal Court Petition for Hearing.

In the Matter of the India Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Flour Mill Company Ld—Framji M and M—Abdoola Saheb Ebrahim Saheb Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Shareholder.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ceres s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceres s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 350 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—25 bales twist, P F Talati; 250 cwt onions, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—145 cases opium, The P and O Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—9 bales woollen blankets, Ewart Latham Latham and Co; 115 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 31st January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	3	30 p.m.	4	0
Teheran	31	8	22 a.m.	1	58
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 31st January, 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	..	7
" Karachi	...	16	...	2
" Madras	...	11	...	1

THE PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE.

"APPALLING POSSIBILITY."

ON the subject of the plague, some interesting but painful information was given in the *Times'* article on "Indian Affairs," on Jan. 11. It points out that the chief cause of apprehension arises from the close connection of the Black Death in all ages and on both continents with poverty and bad or insufficient food. In medieval Europe it was essentially "The Poor's Plague." This year India will suffer from poverty and insufficient food to an extent that would alone suffice to render hundreds of thousands an easy prey to disease. The famine-fever, dysentery, and other maladies which follow in the train of severe scarcity always claim more victims than actual starvation. If to them be added the plague, we have a possibility of the destruction of human life on a scale appalling to contemplate.

Very striking are the passages dealing with the danger to Calcutta should the plague reach that city, which seems far from improbable in view of the fact that some 350,000 people, most of them poverty-stricken, have fled from Bombay and are spreading all over India. The situation and sanitary conditions of Calcutta would render the plague more formidable in that city than in either Kurrachee or Bombay. The Calcutta population is crowded together in masses of whose density we can scarcely form an idea. While the population of London, within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality, amounts to 35,905 to the squaremile, there is scarcely one of the eighteen Calcutta wards, outside the European quarter and the garden suburbs, in which the density is under 50,000 per square mile; in many it approaches or exceeds 100,000 per square mile, while in one ward human beings are huddled together with a pressure that gives a rate of 144,640 to the square mile. The deltaic alluvium, at spots almost approaching to an ooze, on whose surface these packed masses of humanity live, adds to their dangers. Much of Calcutta is built on a sponge saturated with the filth of genarations. Some of the densest quarters are below the level of the river; the sewage of the whole city has to be pumped into a stagnant fen, which at certain seasons comes close to the suburbs. The subsoil is so completely penetrated with the slow pollutions of masses of human beings and animals, during two centuries, as to defy purification. Destruction must, in the pinion of the medical committee, preceed reform. They declare that the only practical remedies are, first, to cut wide roads through the densest woods; second, to reorganise the whole system of open ditches or gullies; third, to make a clean sweep of many of the existing "bastis" or native quarters. To these measures is added the removal of the cow-sheds which putrefy in almost every native cluster of buildings, or their stringent and exemplary supervision. "The water in the wells of every cow shed," they say," is green with filth, and is given to the cattle for their food and their drink, and we believe that the dairy utensils are washed with this water."

The one remedy which formerly existed, a general conflagration is no longer allowed free scope.

The native quarters originally built of straw or mats, are now constructed for the most part of mud, which tends at once to retain filth and to lessen the prababilities of their being periodically burnt down. For the crowded inhabitants such proposals as those of the medical committee amount to a carefully-considered conflagration, with compensation to the house-owners. To cut wide streets through certain of the native quarters, and to demolish others altogether, means a reconstruction of a large part of Calcutta. It is an heroic scheme, perhaps a necessary one, which should have been generally carried out in the past instead of allowing the evil to accumulate down to the present. The plain words which Sir Alexander Mackenzie has addressed fo the Calcutta Municipality show that he is prepared, as the head of the Bengal Government, and with all its resources of capital, to do his share of the task, and that he is resolved the Municipality shall not leave theirs undone.

ALARM IN EGYPT, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

Rogers Pasha, Diractor-General of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, and Dr. Bittar, Government bacteriologist, are leaving Cairo in order to study the epidemic plague in Bombay and the best measures for safeguarding Egypt against its introduction, the danger lying especially in the infection of the Mecca pilgrims.

At the last sitting of the Supreme Sanitary Council in Vienna, it was proposed that the importation of wearing apparel, together with rags and waste material of Asiatic origin should be prohibited. The proposal (which does not apply to goods coming from Russia in Asia) was adopted, as were measures (1) for the restriction and supervision of the pilgrimage to Mecca of the Mohammedans in Bosnia and the Herzegovina; and (2) for a scientific investigation as to the best methods of combating the plague.

The Russian Government has decided to appoint a special commission, under the presidency of the chief of the sanitary department, Dr. Rogozin, whose task will be to decide upon the necessary measures of precaution and the means for carrying them out promptly.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* advocates the adoption of joint international sanitary measure to prevent the outbreak of the plague in India from spreading to other countries. The adoption of such measures, the writer observes, should not be affected by considerations of the damage which might thereby result to British mercantile interests. With regard to the famine in India, the same paper says: "There has been much ado about the relif, to be afforded by Russia to the famine sufferers in India, but it has so far only resulted in the puplic subscriptions raised by several Russian papers, reaching the meagre total of 15,000 roubles."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

THE Lord Mayor, on Jan. 12, received from Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, the following statement, which he had prepared, of the grounds on which the Government of India appeal to the generosity of the public, and to which he requests the Lord Mayor to give circulation:—

Area and Numbers affected by Famine.—So far as a forecast can at present be formed, it appears that districts having a population of about 37,000,000 will be visited with famine, which must last to the end of March and may continue in parts to the end of June; while parts of other districts, having a population of some 44,000,000, will be subjected to distress, which may in some localities deepen into famine for a shorter or longer time. In the districts of the first category relief operations under the Government Famine Code are in full progress, while in the others relief works have been, or will be, opened where necessary. In addition, the population affected by famine in native States may amount to 6,000,000 of people. The density of the population in the famine district of British India varies greatly, ranging from 902 per square mile in Mozafferpore in Bengal to 122 per square mile in Bhalagat in the Central Provinces.

During the first week in January 1,200,000 persons were in receipt of relief, and it is expected that these numbers will rise certainly to over two millions, and may exceed three millions at the worst time. It is estimated that the famine will cost the Indian Treasury (in relief expenditure and loss of revenue) from sixty to eighty millions of rupees (£4,000,000, to 6,000,000): and this estimate may be exceeded.

Proposals of the Indian Government as to the scope and Administration of Private Charity.—As Government can only accept responsibility for supplying the bare necessaries of life, the experience of past famines has shown that there is a wide field for the exercise of private charity. The Government of India, after very full consideration, have recently defined the objects to which private charity can best be devoted, and the organisation they proposed for the administration of the funds received. The purport of their scheme is as follows:—

Objects of the Funds.—Private charity should, during the famine, be mainly devoted to supplementing the subsistence ration allowed by Government with small comforts, especially in the case of the sick, the aged, and the infirm; also to providing for orphans, and aiding in all suitable cases those who are struggling to do without Government relief.

Towards the close of the famine charitable funds will be of the greatest value in helping sufferers to make a fresh start by providing them with the stock and implements by which they obtain a livelihood.

Administration of Funds.—There will be a central committee at Calcutta, who will receive and administer, in communication with the Government, the money subscribed at home, in India for elsewhere. This central committee will apportion the funds between the several provinces, in which provincial committees will be formed to act under the general instructions of the central committee. Throughout the provinces local committees for towns rural districts will be formed, asprovincial committees may determine, and will act under the control of the provincial committees. The detailed administration of relief funds will be in the hands of the local committees in communication with the authorities of the local Governments.

Periodical reports will be prepared concerning the expenditure of charitable funds and the results which they have achieved.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road London, England.

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OTHER INDIAN DANGERS.

LORD ROBERTS'S WARNING.

THE *St James's Gazette* referred in pessimistic tone the other day to the importance of Lord Roberts's words in his "Forty-one Years in India" (Chapter XXXI.) on the new spirit of unrest which is again moving "on the face of the waters." The ex-Commander-in-Chief enumerates various causes for this renewed feeling of discontent among the natives—the reappearance of the "old faults" of departmental admiration, the over-centralization of Government, the new forestry laws and sanitary regulations, the over-rapid Westernising of the legislative, fiscal, and judisial systems, the protection given to usurers, the licence of the native Press, and the exertions of the faddists of all sorts. Some of these points are tolerably familiar to us, others are more or less new, or not nearly as familiar as they should be, particularly what Lord Roberts says about the bureaucratic regime, the forestry and sanitary laws, and the money-lenders.

"DEPARTMENTAL" SPIRIT.

Of late years, says Lord Roberts, the tendency has been to increase the number of departments and of secretarial offices under the Supreme Government; and this tendency, while causing more work to devolve on the Supreme Government than it can efficiently perform, results in lessening the responsibility of provincial Governments by interference in the management of local concerns. It is obvious that in a country like India, composed as it is of great provinces and various races differing from one another in interests, customs, and religions, each with its own peculiar and distinct necessities, administrative details ought to be left to the people on the spot. The Government of India would then be free to exercise a firm and impartial control over the Empire and imperial interests, while guiding into safe channels, without unduly restraining, intelligent progress. In times of peace the administration is apt to fall too exclusively into the hands of officials whose ability is of the doctrinaire type; they work hard, and can give logical and statistical reasons for the measures they propose, and are thus able to make them attractive to, and believed in by, the authorities. But they lack the more perfect knowledge of human nature and the deeper insight into, and greater sympathy with the feelings and prejudices of Asiatics, which those possessed in a remarkable degree who proved by their success that they had mastered the problem of the best form of Government for India.

THE INDIAN PREFERENCE FOR DIRT.

The action taken by the Government has aroused much ill-feeling and apprehension among the natives. Sanitary precautions are entirely ignored in Eastern countries. The great majority of the people can see no good in them, and no harm in using the same tank for drinking purposes and for bathing and washing their clothes. The immediate surroundings of their towns and villages are most offensive, being used as the general receptacles for dead animals and all kinds of filth. Cholera, fever, and other diseases, which carry off hundreds of thousands every year, are looked upon as the visitation of God, from which it is impossible, even were it not impious to try, to escape; and the precautionary measrnes insisted upon by us in our cantonments, and at the fairs and places of pilgrimage, are viewed with aversion and indignation.

THE MONEY-LENDERS.

The peasant proprietors are being ruined by village shopkeepers and money-lenders. These men advance money at a most exhrbitant rate of interest, taking as security the crops and occupancy rights of the cultivators of the soil. The latter are ignorant, improvident, and in some matters, such as the marriage ceremonies of their families, inordinately extravagant. The result is that a small debt soon swells into a big one, and eventually the aid of the law courts is evoked to oust the cultivator from a holding which, in many cases, has been in the possession of his ancestors for hundreds of years. I do not say that the rough-and-ready methods of native justice in dealing with money-lenders were excusable or tolerable; but at the same time I am inclined so think that, in granting these men every legal facility for enforcing their demands and carrying on their traffic, we may have neglected the interests of the agriculturists, and that it might be desirable to establish some agency under the control of Government which would enable the poorer landowners to obtain, at a moderate rate of interest, advances proportionate to the security they had to offer.

TWO MAIN DANGERS.

Our administration, concludes Lord Roberts, suffers from two main defects. First, it is internally too bureaucratic and centralising in its tendencies; and, secondly, it is liable to be forced by the external pressure of well-meaning but irresponsible politicians and philanthropists to adopt measures which may be disapproved of by the authorities on the spot, and opposed to the wishes, requirements, and interests of the people. It seems to me that for many years to come the best form of Government for India will be the intelligent and benevolent despotism which at present rules the country. On a small scale, and in matters of secondary importance, representative institutions cannot, perhaps, do much harm, though I am afraid they will affect but little good. On a large scale, however, such a system of government would be quite out of place in view of the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population are absolutely devoid of any idea of civil responsibility, and that the various races and religious sects possess no bond of national union.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A W Wise, B
Mr A S Wyman, B
Capt H L B Acton
Lieut F A Jacques
Lieut J W Litchfield
Lieut H R Baker
Lieut B G Relf, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss B L Cann

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G V S Chistrie, B C S, 8 mos
Mr C F Keyr, B, 2 mos
Mr V C Scott O'Connor, B, 6 mos
Mr G H Cobb, Bo, 3 mos
Capt F R M De Butts, 4 mos
Capt E de S Smart, till Mar 11
Lieut F A Domenichetti, 1 mos
Lieut H de B Codrington, 6 mos
Surg Capt C N C Wimberley, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H Dawson, B C S
Mr W F Richardson, B
Mr F J Rowe, B
Lt-Col E A Barclay
Major R C S Macausland
Capt V B Fane
Capt M W Baugh
Capt G P Lenox Conyngham
Capt F B Richardson
Capt W W Battiscombe
Capt F A London
Capt J S Melville
Capt J R C Colvin
Lieut A Mears
Lieut L W Y Campbell
Lieut F J Fraser

SYMPATHY IN MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Indian Cotton Duties' Joint Committee have resolved to hold a meeting in Manchester and invite all the cotton manufacturers and cotton operatives to help the Indian Famine Fund. A circular has been issued urging the paramount importance of Lancashire helping the appeal to the utmost. At the request of the Chamber of Commerce the Lord Mayor of Manchester had called a public meeting for Jan. 19.

Liverpool, which distinguished itself by collecting £35,000 for the relief of the last Indian Famine, twenty years ago, has taken prompt action in the present emergency. A somewhat hastily-called meeting, on Jan. 11, was so well-attended by leading citizens that it was decided not to be necessary to summon a town's meeting, but to avoid the delay thereby involved, and get to work at once with the formation of a committee and the collection of donations. The Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Liverpool, Mr. A. F. War, M.P., Mr. Wm. Rathbone, Mr Robt. Gladstone, and others, spoke feelingly as to the urgency of the case. A committeewas duly appointed, and contributions to the amount of £2,290 were announced, besides 5,000 rupees sent to India by Messrs. Ogilvy Gillanders and Co., made through their Calcutta house, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.

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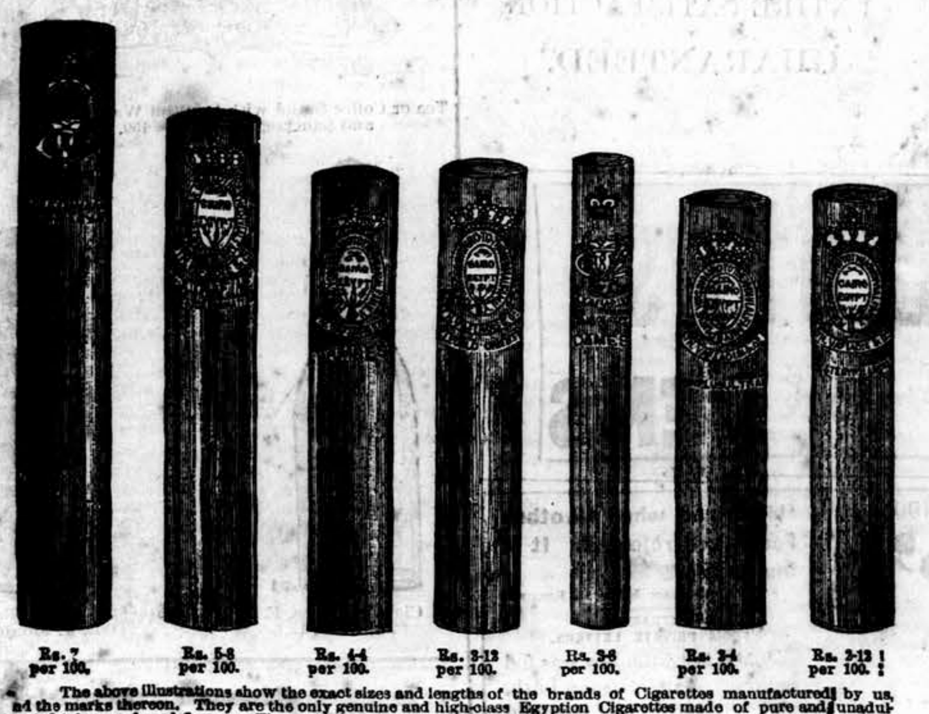
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12422,	L. B. Dharmapala, Mogalla Galli	50
12411,	Arthur Williams, Loco. Dept., Rawalpindi	50
12274,	Sergt. W. G. Kemp, 2nd R. S. Regt., Fyzabad	50
12708,	S. Hunt, Black Town, Madras	50
12753,	B. T. Reid, 34th F. B., R. A., Meerut	50
12268,	Lce.-Sergt. F. Cox, 20th Hussars, Mhow	50
12346,	G. A. Nairne, S. P. Ry., Minchinabad	50
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12260,	M. Kenny, St. George's College, Mussoorie	50
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12540,	C. P. Harding, Sub-Marine Telegraph, Madras	50
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12841,	E. J. R. Flynn, Public Works Dept., Rangoon	25
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12769,	A. J. Atkinson, Central Post, Bangalore	25
11918,	Lala Haveli Shah, Gujrat	25
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12740,	C. S. Varaprasada, Innespatt	25
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12455,	Sergt. J. H. Calverly, 2nd Fusiliers, Quetta	25
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12038,	Lce.-Corpl. S. Ward, 2nd Stafford Regt., Cannanore	25
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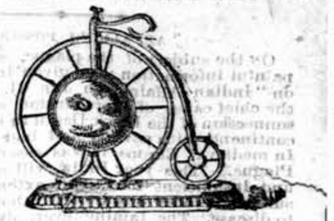

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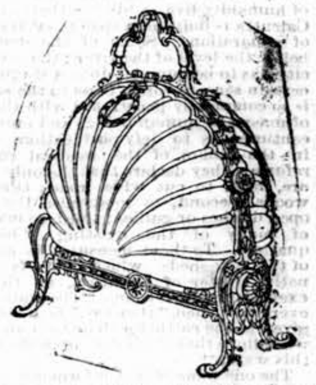

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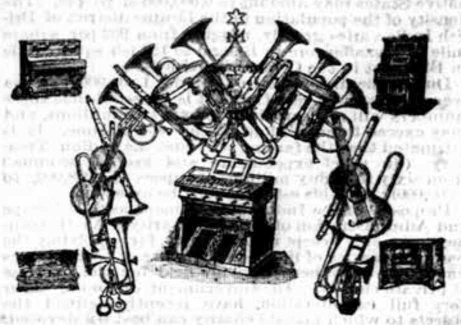

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.